The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4597. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

What class of people will be most susceptible to attacks from cholera?

Evidently those affected with any disease of the stomach, liver or any of the organs appertaining to digestion. This class of persons undoubtedly will be more liable to contract this disease than those possessed of strong and healthy digestive organs.

The question then naturally arises, how shall we restore and keep these organs in a healthy and normal condition? We answer, by attention to diet, avoiding all undue excitement, using moderate exercise, avoiding all intoxicating drinks, no matter in what form presented, and by the use, according to directions, of that great strengthening tonic,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters is a compound of fluid extracts. The roots and herbs from which it is made are gathered in Germany, and their virtues, in the form of extracts, extracted by one of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists this country affords. It is

NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION

in any sense of the word; contains no whisky, rum or any other intoxicating ingredients, and can be freely used in families without any fear or risk of those using it contracting the disease or vice of intemperance. We wish this fact distinctly understood, as many are apt to confound this Bitters with the many others before the public prepared from liquor of some kind.

During the

CHOLERA SEASON

of 1849 this Bitters was extensively used throughout the entire country

AS A PREVENTIVE,

and we have not heard of a single instance in which this Bitters was used where the person suffered from any of the symptoms of Cholera.

The great strengthening Tonic.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
will cure
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!!
resulting from any cause whatever.
Prostration of the System,
induced by
SEVERE HARDSHIPS,
EXPOSURE,
FEVERS,
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS,
MALE OR FEMALE,
ADULT OR YOUTH,

will find in this Bitters a pure tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effect.

This Bitters will cure the most severe cases of

DYSPEPSIA,

and diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs, and is the only sure, certain and safe remedy for

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

All are more or less affected during the Spring and Fall, with torpidity of that important organ of digestion, the liver. This Bitters, without containing any preparation of mercury, or by purging, acts powerfully on this organ, excites it to a healthy and lively action, and gives a tone to the whole system: hence

HEALTH, ENERGY AND STRENGTH

take the place of

Sickness, Debility and Lassitude.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
will cure every case of
Chronic or Nervous Debility,
Diseases of the Kidneys.
And Diseases arising from a Disordered
Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

We have a host of testimonials from all parts of the country, but space will allow of the publication of but few of them; hence we select those of well-known persons, whose intelligence and discrimination are beyond doubt, and we will pay one thousand dollars to any one producing a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Hon. James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

From A. McMakin, Esq., New-York, No. 663 Broadway, March 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary remedial qualities of the HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS procured at your establishment.

A member of the family has been for many years a perfect martyr to Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing offsprings of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy, which in a few weeks resulted in making her (to use her own words) "a new woman."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you see fit, or refer similar sufferers to

Yours truly,

A. McMAKIN.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 259 Canal-st.:

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with—chronic diarrhœa.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated. I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,

JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1862.

From Rev. Levi J. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Penn.:

* * * * * * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours, truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of the Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that your's was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon-st.

CERTIFICATES IN GREAT NUMBERS OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

PRICE:

Single bottle $1, or a half dozen for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
No. 631 Arch-st.,
Philadelphia, Penn.
JONES & EVANS,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

The agency in NEW-YORK is at

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 Broadway.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Army Appropriation Bill Passed in the Senate.

The Superintendent of West Point to be Selected from Any Corps of the Army.

The Public Archives Not Accessible to Parties in Private Suits.

Secretary Stanton's Action Sustained by the Attorney-General.

The Tariff Bill Not to Go Into Immediate Effect.

Debate on Mr. Schenck's New Army Bill.

The Minority Report of the Reconstruction Committee.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 19.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK's Army Bill, second edition, came up in the House to-day, and its consideration proceeded with under the five-minute speech rule. Very little attention was paid to its features, as it is generally understood that the bill is to pass, and the dead-lock between the two houses on this important subject to be finally settled by a Committee of Conference. The Senate Bill, in the main, will undoubtedly prevail finally.

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES AND PRIVATE SUITS.

In the case of MCGAHN *vs.* CLEPHANE, a suit for libel, some mention of which was made in last Sunday's TIMES, the Court this morning rendered a decision, holding that the Secretary of War, in answer to a subpœna *duces tecum*, was not required to produce an original letter on file in the War Department, and on which the suit is founded. Mr. STANTON in response to the summons put in an affidavit, in the nature of an answer, in which he sets forth that, though the letter in question may be among the archives in the War Department, nevertheless he, as head of the Department, is not required by law to produce archives, records, etc., as evidence in private controversies; that the letter is in the nature of a privileged communication, and that if information of disloyalty is communicated at the peril of a libel suit, the means of knowledge are cut off, and the act of Congress becomes a dead letter or a snare to public officers. Attorney-General SPEED endorsed upon this affidavit, his concurrence in the opinions expressed by the Secretary of War upon these papers. Judge OLIN gave his opinion sustaining substantially the views thus expressed. The questions involved in this decision are of great importance, and though the ruling of the Court only affects the immediate interests of the parties, yet the principles upon which the judgment is founded are of much public interest.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

If the gold gamblers for the rise failed to get any comfort in the market to-day, it was not the fault of the ingenious but utterly false statement sent over last night to the effect that the Ways and Means Committee had resolved that the new Tariff Bill should go into effect immediately on its passage. Not only have the Committee not considered this subject, but, as yet, they have not taken a formal vote on a single item in the bill. There is no reason to suppose that they will not afford importers the usual sixty or ninety days to make their arrangements before the new law takes effect.

THE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU BILL PASSED.

Mr. GARFIELD's Educational Bureau Bill was revived in the House to-day, the vote by which it was was rejected reconsidered, and the bill passed by yeas 80 nays 44—a result due quite as much to Mr. GARFIELD's energy as to any other cause.

AN APPOINTMENT RECALLED.

One of the President's nominees for a foreign official position was confirmed by the Senate yesterday, in Executive session, and this morning the confirmation was recalled and recommitted to the appropriate Committee. The grounds for this action are based upon reports made to members of the Senate that the nominee mentioned expressed his decided approbation of Gen. ROUSSEAU's course in applying the cane to Mr. GRINNELL, and further, that the aforesaid nominee has made a speech in support of the President's policy and in denouncing Congress. The nominee says he never made any such speech, nor did he express any approval of Gen. ROUSSEAU's course. The President did not send any nominations to the Senate to-day.

HARBOR DEFENCES.

The Secretary of War sent to the Senate to-day, in answer to a resolution of the 15th inst., a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, covering the report of the Joint Board of the Army and Navy Officers, relative to harbor defences. The Board consists of Rear-Admirals C. H. DAVIS and J. A. DAHLGREN, Capt. JAMES ALDEN, United States Army, Brevet Maj.-Gens. J. G. BANARD, Z. B. TOWER and B. S. ALEXANDER. Secretary WELLES favors the continuance of the investigation and further discussion of the questions which the invention and experience of the war have brought for solution. These inventions he assumes have occasioned discussions and experiments abroad and produced many publications upon the art and implements of offensive and defensive warfare. He suggests the reappointment of the Board by the President. The Board considers the three subjects of iron-clad vessels, channel obstructions and torpedoes. Concerning the first-named subject the Board is asked to settle approximately the character and number of these vessels necessary for land batteries for harbors. The Board do not undertake a final solution of the problem of harbor defences, but are agreed that upon iron-clads our method of defence must depend, particularly where the channels are wide and the objects to be protected are of vital importance. They consider it doubtful whether the destructive effect of modern artillery has kept pace with the invulnerability of iron-clad vessels moving at high velocity; and there is danger that one or more of such vessels might succeed in passing between forts and shore batteries; and that therefore a system of obstructions may be necessary for defence. They say it is to be regretted that Fort Richmond, in New-York Harbor, and Fort Delaware, on Delaware River, which were built after prolonged experiments, were rendered valueless by immediately succeeding developments in the power of artillery. The report says further: "It is believed that guns have now reached their maximum limit of power, at least for naval use, and that experiments are indispensable to determine the resistance of our most recent works and the best methods of future construction; for neither the protracted experiments in England against iron targets, nor those made by our Navy Department, throw much light upon these subjects, they having been made with other objects. The question of the efficiency of channel obstructions seems to be still in dispute. While admitting that they have proved failures as undertaken by the French, for instance, in the roadstead of the Island Aix, they credit their failure to their being attempted on the spur of the moment, without preliminary study and experiments. Torpedoes were used successfully during the late war in defence of harbors and rivers upon our Southern coast. The most success was attained by sensitive percussion fuses, or some simple mechanism so arranged as to produced explosion by contact with the vessel passing over them. Probably the most certain means of exploding torpedoes would be by the use of galvanic or magnetic electricity. Though we have derived some knowledge of torpedoes from the rebels, this knowledge is very limited. Before they can be successfully employed in channel defences, a series of experiments will be necessary to ascertain the best manner of construction to avoid leakage, the best material for fuses and their arrangement in connection with the battery wires, and to test various methods of anchoring them in rapid currents, exposed to ocean waves.

The Board says the untold wealth of our populous cities and the great national importance of our naval establishments make it an imperative duty of the Government to effectually secure these vast interests against destruction by a hostile fleet. The capture of but one of our important harbors would involve the loss of private and public property far beyond the cost of all our coast defences, and would prove a serious detriment to our military and naval power.

MUTILATED BANK NOTES.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that all mutilated National Bank notes must be sent to the offices from which they were issued for redemption, when, if the banks recognize them, he will redeem them. All United States notes, when not defaced more than to the extent of one-twentieth, will be redeemed at the Treasury Department at their full face value; when the mutilation is greater the redemption will be in proportion.

THE NORTHWESTERN INDIAN COMMISSION.

Gov. EDMUNDS, of Dacotah Territory, communicates to the Commission of Indian Affairs from Fort Sully, on the 6th inst., the arrival of the steamer *Ben Johnson*, with the Northwestern Indian Commission on board. There are about 600 lodges of Indians at Fort Sully, all of the upper Sioux nation, and there are said to be a thousand or more at Fort Rice. The general feeling among the Indians in that locality is said to be friendly. The object of the Commission is to negotiate treaties with the Indians.

THE LATE HON. LEWIS CASS.

As a tribute to the distinguished character and the long and patriotic and public services of that eminent statesman, LEWIS CASS. The various public buildings and revenue vessels of this Department will display flags at half-mast on the day of the funeral exercises.

(Signed) H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

THE CONKLING-FRY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Conkling-Fry Investigating Committee concluded the taking of testimony to-day, and will commence to review the evidence on Thursday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The Committee on Elections to-day decided the contested election case in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District—FULLER *vs.* DAWSON—in favor of the sitting member, Mr. DAWSON, Democrat.

A PRIZE FIGHT.

A prize fight is proposed to take place to-morrow morning, about twenty miles below this city, on the Potomac, between BARNEY AARONS, of New-York, and SAM COLLIER, of Baltimore. A large number of the fancy are here preparing to leave at 11 o'clock to-night on vessels chartered for the occasion.

A TESTIMONIAL FOR SENATOR FESSENDEN.

The female clerks employed in the Treasury Department are raising a fund to procure a suitable present for Senator FESSENDEN, as a testimonial of their gratitude for the Senator's efforts in passing a law increasing the salaries of the clerks in the Treasury Department.

MINISTER AT SAN SALVADOR.

It is stated that the President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, to be Minister at San Salvador.

THE NATIONAL BANKS AT THE SOUTH.

Representative BUCKLAND, to-day, from the Committee on Banks and Banking reported back the resolution of the House inquiring whether any National banks in the South had had preference over banks in other States in the preparation and delivery of circulation, with a letter from H. R. HULBURD, Deputy Comptroller of the Treasury, in which the following statement is made:

On the 15th of September last there were six National Banks organized in the Southern States, which had received no circulation, viz.: two banks in Alabama, two in North Carolina, one in Georgia and one in Virginia. It was represented by the parties interested in these institutions, particularly by JOHN WILKES, Esq., a son of Commodore WILKES, and President of the First National Bank of Charlotte, N. C., that their section of the country was entirely destitute of currency; that large amounts of cotton, tobacco and other produce were lying idle for want of money to move them, and that there was much suffering in consequence. Believing the country needed these products, and knowing that precedence in the preparation of circulating notes had been granted to the Wisconsin national banks at the time their State circulation was driven out of existence by the action of the Milwaukee and Chicago Banks, I instructed the engravers to reduce the time required to prepare the notes for banks in the Southern States from four months, the ordinary time, to three months—that giving the Southern Banks thirty days' preference. When this order was given the Continental Bank Note Company were delivering notes of the denomination of $5 at the rate of five banks per day, and the American Bank Note Company were delivering notes of the denominations of $10 and $20, at the rate of three banks per day. From which it will appear, and the American Bank Note Company have so informed me, that the precedence thus given would not, and did not delay the preparation of notes for any other bank in its regular order more than two days. It is proper to state that this action was taken in the absence of Mr. CLARKE, the Comptroller, and that subsequently, when the order was brought to his notice, it was countermanded.

THE MINORITY REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The minority of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, Senator JOHNSON and Representatives GRIDER and ROGERS have presented their views. In order to obtain a correct apprehension of the subject, and as having a direct bearing upon it, they think it all important clearly to ascertain what was the effect of the late insurrection upon the relations of the States where it prevailed, to the General Government, and of the people collectively and individually of such States. To this inquiry they therefore first address themselves: Did the insurrection, at its commencement or at any subsequent time, legally dissolve the connection between those States and the General Government? In their judgment, so far from being a "profitless abstraction," it is a vital inquiry. For if that connection was not disturbed, such States, during the entire rebellion, were as completely competent States of the United States as they were before the rebellion, and were bound by all the obligations which the Constitution imposed, and entitled to all its privileges. Was not that their condition? The opposite view alone can justify the denial of such rights and privileges. That a State of the Union can exist without possessing them is inconsistent with the very nature of the Government and the terms of the Constitution. In its nature the Government is formed of and by States possessing equal rights and powers. States unequal are unknown to the Constitution. In its original formation perfect equality was secured. They were granted the representation in the Senate and the same right to be represented in the House of Representatives; the difference in the latter being regulated only by a difference in population. The equality of rights was the condition of the original thirteen States before the Government was formed; and such equality was not only not interfered with but guaranteed to them as well in regard to the powers conferred upon the General Government as to that reserved to States or to the people of the States. It is made permanent and perpetual, and for that very reason it is equally the paramount duty of the General Government to allow to the citizens of each State and to the State the rights secured to both, and the protection necessary to their full enjoyment. To concede that by the illegal conduct of her own citizens a State can be withdrawn from the Union is virtually to concede the rights of secession; for, what difference does it make as regards the result, whether a State can rightfully secede (a doctrine, bye-the-by, heretofore maintained by statesmen North and South,) or whether by the illegal conduct of the citizens, she ceases to be a State of the Union. In either case the end is the same; the only difference is that by the one theory she ceases by law to be such a State, and by the other by crime without and against law. But the doctrine is wholly erroneous. A State once in the Union must abide in it forever; they can never withdraw from it or be expelled from it. A different principle would subject the Union to dissolution at any moment. It is therefore alike perilous and unsound. Nor do the minority see that it has any support in the measures recommended by the majority of the Committee. The insurrectionary States are by these measures conceded to be States of the Union. The proposed constitutional amendment is to be submitted to them as well as to the other States. In this respect each is placed on the same ground. To consult a State not in the Union on the propriety of adopting a constitutional amendment to the Government of the Union, and which is necessarily to effect those States only composing the Union would be an absurdity, and to allow an amendment which States in the Union might desire, to be defeated by the votes of States not in the Union, would be alike nonsensical and unjust. The insurrection now happily and utterly suppressed has in no respect changed the relations of the States where it prevailed to the General Government; on the contrary, they are to all intents and purposes as completely States of the Union as they ever were; a different doctrine necessarily leads to a dissolution of the Union. The Constitution supposes that insurrections may exist in a State and provides for their suppression by giving Congress the power to call forth the militia for the purpose. The power is not to subjugate the State within whose limits the insurrection may prevail, and to extinguish it as a State, but to preserve it as such by subduing the rebellion by acting on the individual persons engaged in it, and not on the State at all. The power is altogether conservative to protect a State and not destroy it, to prevent her being taken out of the Union by individual arms; not in any contingency to put her out or keep her out. A different principle leads to disintegration that must sooner or later result in the separation of all and the consequent destruction of the Government.

The minority then proceed to consider what there is in the present political condition of the Southern States that justifies their exclusion from representation in Congress. Is it because they are without organized governments, or without governments republican in point of form? In fact, it is known that they have governments completely organized with legislative, executive and judicial functions. It is known that they are now in successful operation. No one within their limits questions their loyalty or is denied their protection. How they were formed, under what auspices they were formed, are inquiries with which Congress has no concern. This right of the people of a State to form a Government for themselves has never been questioned. In the absence of any restriction that right would be absolute, and any form could be adopted that they might determine upon. The Constitution imposes but a single restriction—that the Government adopted shall be of a republican form; and that is done in the obligation to guarantee any State such a form. It gives no power to frame a Constitution for a State. It operates alone upon one already formed by the State.

In the words of the *Federalist*, No. 44, it supposes a Government of the form which is to be guaranteed.

These and other points are argued at length, and the minority say, in conclusion:

"The undersigned have not thought it necessary to examine into the legality of the measures adopted, either by the late or the present President for the restoration of the Southern States. It is sufficient for their purpose to say that if those of President JOHNSON were not justified by the Constitution, the same may at least be said of those of his predecessor. We deem such an examination to be unnecessary, because, however it might result, the people of the several States who possessed, as we have before said, the exclusive right to decide for themselves what Constitutions they should adopt, have adopted those under which they respectively live. The motives of neither President, however, whether the measures were legal or not, are not liable to censure. The sole object of each was to effect a complete and early union of all the States, to make the General Government, as it did at first, embrace all, and to extend its authority and secure its privileges and blessings to all alike. The purity of the motive of President JOHNSON in this particular, as was to have been expected, is admitted by a majority of the Committee to be beyond doubt; for whatever was their opinion of the unconstitutionality of his course and its tendency to enlarge the Executive power, they tell us that they do not for a moment impute to him any such design, but cheerfully concede to him the most patriotic motives. And we cannot forbear to say, in conclusion, upon that point, that he sins against light and closes his eyes to the course of the President during the rebellion, from its inception to its close, who ventures to impeach his patriotism? Surrounded by insurrectionists he stood firm. His life was almost constantly in peril, and he clung to the Union and discharged all the obligations it imposed upon him. And now that he has escaped unharmed, and by the confidence of the people has had devolved upon him the Executive functions of the Government, to charge him with disloyalty is either a folly or a slander; folly in the fool who believes; slander in the man of sense, if such there be, who utters it.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....TUESDAY, June 19.

COAST DEFENCES.

A communication from the Secretary of War, transferring the report of the Board of Army and Navy Officers on the subject of coast defences, was laid before the Senate and ordered to be printed.

PRINTING.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, 500 copies of the tax bill, with Senate amendments, were ordered to be printed.

TAX BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN gave notice that he would ask the Senate at 1 o'clock to-morrow to take up the tax bill.

LAND GRANTS FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up a bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of a railroad from Salt Lake City to the Columbia River, which was passed.

THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD moved to postpone the above and all prior orders for the purpose of taking up the bill pending for several days, to allow the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad to select their own route westward. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was taken up and discussed without action until 1 o'clock, when Mr. SHERMAN called up the Army Appropriation Bill.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED—IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS ADOPTED.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment, an additional section, appropriating the following sums for the support of the Freedmen's Bureau: For salaries of Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, $147,500; salaries of Clerks, $82,800; for clothing to be distributed among the freedmen, $1,170,000; for commissary stores, $3,306,250; transportation, $1,320,000; for School Superintendents, $21,000; repairs for school-houses, &c., $500,000. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment appropriating $45,000 for the purchase of fifty-eight acres of land, the site of Fort Morton, near Marshall, Tenn., which was adopted.

Mr. CONNESS offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that in the purchase of army clothing, Quartermasters shall give the preference to domestic manufacture, and that this preference shall be extended to the Pacific Coast for articles required for the army there.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment as an additional section, repealing acts of Congress authorizing the President to dismiss the officers of the army and navy, and providing that no officers of the army or navy shall hereafter be dismissed except upon conviction by court-martial. This was adopted.

Mr. NESMITH offered an amendment that hereafter the Superintendent of the Military Academy may be selected from any corps of the army. This was agreed to—Yeas 18, nays 12.

The provision adopted in the House, that no money appropriated by this bill shall be used for paying the Illinois Central Railroad for the transportation of troops, and directing the Attorney-General to commence suit against said company for the recovery of money already paid to said Company, was stricken out.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment repealing a provision forbidding the allowance of extra pay to enlisted men, and extending it to enlisted men in the Navy and Marine Corps.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment that the allowance to officers traveling on orders where transportation in kind is not furnished, shall be ten cents per mile. Which was agreed to.

The bill as amended was then passed.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. WILSON moved that the Senate take up the bill to continue in force the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. HOWARD hoped the Senate would resume the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. WILSON's motion was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howe, Kirkwood, Morgan, Morrill, Sprague, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, and Yates—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Guthrie, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Nesmith, Nye, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wiley, and Williams—17.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The bill in relation to the Pacific Railroad was then taken up.

A lengthy discussion took place on this bill, lasting from half-past one to half-past four o'clock, when the bill was passed by Yeas 20; Nays 12.

The Senate then, at 4:50 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE PORTAGE LAKE CANAL.

Mr. STEVENS asked unanimous consent for the Committee on Public Lands to report a bill granting public lands to aid in the completion of the Portage Lake Canal, in the State of Michigan.

Mr. SPALDING objected.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BILLS.

Mr. PRICE, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back the Senate bill granting aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Folsom to Placerville, California, with several amendments. One of the amendments reduces the right of way from 200 feet in width on each side of the road through the public domain, to 100 feet in width; another strikes out that part which permits the Company to select alternate sections at a distance of not more than 20 miles.

Considerable debate arose on the bill, which was participated in by Messrs. PRICE, HIGBY, KASSON, HALE, PIKE, JULIAN and LE BLOND.

Mr. HALE moved to amend the thirteenth section by making it simply read, "Congress may at any time alter, amend or repeal this act."

Mr. PRICE moved the previous question, but the House refused to second the motion, and then, on motion of Mr. JULIAN, the bill and pending amendments were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BIDWELL, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back the Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Road, in California, to Portland, in Oregon.

The morning hour having expired while the bill was under discussion, the bill went over until to-morrow in the morning hour.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee of Conference on the River and Harbor Improvement bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Mr. GARFIELD called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to establish a Department of Education was, on the 8th of June, rejected, and asked unanimous consent to amend the bill by calling a "Bureau of Education," instead of a "Department of Education."

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, objected.

Mr. ANCONA moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and demanded the yeas and nays.

The motion was lost by yeas 37, nays 76.

Mr. GARFIELD moved the previous question on reconsidering the vote.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, desired to have the bill recommitted, so that the amendment which he had offered, leaving the matter to the Secretary of the Interior, might be reported.

Mr. GARFIELD declined to withdraw the previous question, because if the bill was recommitted it could not be reached again this session; but the bill could be amended in the Senate so as to make it simply provide for a Bureau of Education.

Mr. DAWES expressed his inability to see how such a change could affect the efficiency of the bill. The objection to it was on a broader principle. While he was in favor of such a measure generally, he could not support this bill. He suggested its recommittal, with authority for the committee to report at any time.

Mr. GARFIELD declined to accede to the suggestion, and expressed the hope that his political friends would not be voting with those on the Democratic side whose instincts led them to vote against the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, desired to be heard, but the demand for the previous question prevented them.

The previous question was seconded.

The vote by which the bill was rejected was reconsidered by yeas 76, nays 49.

The question recurred on the passage of the bill, which was passed by yeas 80, nays 44.

It provides as follows:

SECTION 1. That there shall be established at the City of Washington a Department of Education, for the purpose of collecting such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories, and of diffusing such information respecting the organization and management of schools, the school system and methods of teaching as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of different school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country.

SEC. 2. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Commissioner of Education, who shall be intrusted with the management of the department herein established, and who shall receive a salary of $4,000 per annum, and who shall have authority to appoint one chief clerk of his department, who shall receive a salary of $2,000 per annum; one clerk who shall receive a salary of $1,800 per annum, and one clerk who shall receive a salary of $1,600 per annum, which said clerks shall be subject to the appointing and removing power of the Commissioner of Education.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Education to present annually to Congress a report embodying the results of his investigations and labors, together with a statement of such facts and recommendations as will in his judgment subserve the purpose for which this department is established. In the first report made by the Commissioner of Education, under this act, there shall be presented a statement of the several grants of land made by Congress to promote education, and the manner in which these several trusts have been managed, the amount of funds arising therefrom, and the annual proceeds of the same, as far as the same can be determined.

SEC. 4. That the Commissioner of Public Buildings is hereby authorized and directed to furnish proper offices for the use of the Department herein established.

The following is the vote on the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Boutwell, Bromwell, Broomall, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eggleston, Eliot, Farquhar, Garfield, Hayes, Henderson, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kelly, Kelso, Ketcham, Kuykendall, Latham, Longyear, Lynch, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Raymond, Rice of Mass., Rice of Maine, Sawyer, Schenck, Shellabarger, Spaulding, Stevens, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Jr., Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of Missouri, Washburne of Indiana, Washburne of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Barker, Beaman, Boyer, Buckland, Dawson, Defrees, Dennison, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Grider, Hale, Harding of Kentucky, Harding of Illinois, Holmes, Hubbard of New-York, Humphey, Johnson, Kerr, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Le Blond, Loan, Marshall, Marston, McCullough, Mercur, Niblack, Nicholson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Randall of Pennsylvania, Ritter, Rogers, Rollins, Ross, Sitgreaves, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Winfield.

THE ARMY BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill reported by Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, on the 14th of June, to reorganize and establish the Army of the United States.

Mr. SCHENCK stated that the Committee had endeavored to conform to the views expressed by the House when the former Army Bill was under consideration. He proposed that in the discussion members should be limited to five minutes' speeches.

Mr. DAVIS objected to that.

Mr. SCHENCK intimated that unless his proposition was acceded to he might, at the suggestion of members around him, move the previous question on the passage of the bill as a whole. He did not wish to do that, or to move the previous question at all, unless the debate was unreasonably protracted, but he desired to have a prompt business discussion.

Mr. DAVIS withdrew his objection, and the House proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendment, the debate being limited to five-minute speeches.

The first section was read, as follows:

"That the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, six regiments of cavalry, fifty regiments of infantry, the Professors and Corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, to be known as the army of the United States."

Mr. SPALDING moved to increase the cavalry from six to twelve regiments, which was rejected.

Mr. SCHENCK explained that instead of an army of 42,000, capable of expansion to 82,600, this bill provided for an army of 43,000, capable of expansion to 70,000, and one mode of doing that was by making the cavalry consist of six regiments only.

Mr. LE BLOND moved to reduce the number of infantry regiments from fifty to forty.

Mr. SCHENCK explained that the fifty infantry regiments were composed of the present ten infantry regiments of the old regular army, numbered from one to ten, twenty-two regiments made up of the nine, new regiments of three battalions each, ten regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps and eight regiments of colored troops. The House had expressed itself unmistakably in favor of retaining ten regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, to be made up of wounded officers and men taken indiscriminately from all arms of the service, and the House had just as unmistakably expressed itself on the question of retaining eight regiments of colored troops. The Committee had, on these questions, conformed to the expressed will of the House.

Mr. DAVIS argued in favor of a larger cavalry force than the bill provided for.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that under the provisions of the bill the President might, at any time, mount six infantry regiments.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE moved to amend by making the cavalry consist of 10 regiments, and the infantry of 46 regiment. He argued that the cavalry was the only arm of the service that was efficient in the extreme West. He believed that, for some time at least, a military force would be required at the South, and there might be some danger of complications arising out of the war now about to be commenced in Europe, a war which would assume a magnitude unparalleled heretofore in the history of the world.

The amendment was rejected.

The House passed to the consideration of the second section, which, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, was amended so as to read:

SEC. 2. That the five regiments of artillery provided for by this act shall consist of the five regiments now organized, and the First, Second, Third and Fourth Regiments of Artillery shall have the same organization as is now prescribed by law for the Fifth Regiment of Artillery: *Provided*, That the regimental adjutants, quartermasters and commissaries shall hereafter be extra first lieutenants, who shall be appointed from among those who have served as officers or soldiers of volunteers in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion who have been distinguished for capacity, good conduct and efficient service, and who shall be subjected to such examination as hereafter provided.

The third section was, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 3. That the six regiments of cavalry provided for by this act shall consist of the six regiments now in the service. Each of said regiments shall hereafter have but one Hospital Steward, and the Regimental Adjutants, Quartermasters, and Commissaries shall hereafter be extra First Lieutenants, to be appointed as provided for in the foregoing section in the case of similar officers in the artillery, and each regiment shall have one veterinary Surgeon, whose compensation shall be $100 per month. But at any time hereafter when the exigencies of the public service may require, the President of the United States shall have the power and authority to mount any of the infantry regiments of the army, not exceeding six regiments in number at any one time, to serve as cavalry or mounted infantry, and while so serving they shall be allowed all the pay, allowances and emoluments of cavalry troops.

No material amendments were made to the succeeding sections, which, so far as the House progressed, are as follows:

SEC. 4. That the infantry regiments herein provided for shall consist of the first ten regiments of infantry of ten companies each, now in the service, of the twenty-two regiments to be formed by adding four new companies to the two hundred and sixteen companies constituting the nine regiments organized under the act "to increase the present military establishment of the United States," approved July 29, 1861, and organizing the whole two hundred and twenty companies into twenty-two new regiments, which shall be numbered from the eleventh to the twenty-second, inclusive of ten regiments to be raised and officered as hereinafter provided for, to be called the Veteran Reserve Corps, and of eight regiments of colored men to be raised and officered as hereinafter provided, to be known as United States Colored Troops.

SEC. 5. That the officers of the ten regiments of infantry provided for in the foregoing section shall consist of those now commissioned and serving therewith, subject to such examination, as the condition of their being retained in the service, as is hereafter provided for, and the officers of the twenty-two new regiments next provided for in said section shall consist of those company officers heretofore commissioned and serving with the companies composing the said nine regiments which were organized under the provisions of the aforesaid "Act to increase the present military establishment of the United States," approved July 29, 1861, subject also to like examination, and of such field and other officers as it may be necessary to appoint or reappoint to complete the organization of such regiments; and in making appointments to fill the original vacancies in the thirty-two regiments thus provided for, and for a period of three years after the passage of this act, all the First and Second Lieutenants, two-thirds of the Captains and one-half of the officers in each of the grades above that of Captain, shall be selected from among the officers and soldiers of volunteers who have served in the army of the United States in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and who have been distinguished for capacity, good conduct and efficient service, but graduates of the United States Military Academy shall, immediately upon graduation, be eligible to appointment as Second Lieutenants, and after original vacancies are filled, men of the Regular Army who shall have served not less than one year shall also be eligible to appointment as Second Lieutenants. The Veteran Reserve Corps shall be officered by appointment from any officers and soldiers of Volunteers, or of the Regular Army, who have been wounded in the line of their duty while serving in the army of the United States in the late war, or have been disabled by disease contracted in such service, and who may yet be competent for garrison or other duty to which that corps has heretofore been assigned. The officers selected to fill original vacancies in the regiments of colored troops shall be taken from among those who have served as officers of colored troops in the army of the United States in the late war, and all appointments of officers in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and in colored troops, shall be made on examination as hereinafter provided, having reference to capacity, good conduct and efficient service in every case; provided that all officers of the existing Veteran Reserve Corps, except those now actually detailed for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, or otherwise actually and necessarily employed, shall, upon the passage of this act, be mustered out of service and put upon the same footing as other disabled officers not now in service.

SEC. 6. That the appointments to be made from among volunteer officers under the provisions of this act shall be distributed as far as may be practicable among the States, Territories and the District of Columbia, in proportion to the number of troops furnished by them respectively to the service of the United States during the late war.

SEC. 7. That each regiment of infantry provided for by this act shall have one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, one Adjutant, one Regimental Quartermaster, one Sergeant-Major, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, one Commissary-Sergeant, one Hospital-steward, two principal musicians and ten companies; and each company shall have one Captain, one First Lieutenant and one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, two artificers, two musicians, one wagoner and fifty privates; and the number of privates may be increased to one hundred at the discretion of the President whenever the exigencies of the service require such increase. The Adjutant and Quartermaster of a regiment shall each be an extra First Lieutenant appointed for their respective duties.

SEC. 8. That the Adjutants and Quartermasters of infantry regiments shall be mounted officers, and all regimental Adjutants and Quartermasters shall be paid in addition to their other proper allowances as First Lieutenants and mounted officers $10 per month as compensation for their greater care and responsibility; and officers of the line detailed to act as Regimental Quartermasters, or as Quartermasters or Commissaries of permanent posts, or of commands of not less than two companies, shall, when the assignment is duly reported to and approved by the War Department, receive as extra compensation, while responsible for Government property, $10 per month.

SEC. 9. That fifteen bands, including the band at the Military Academy, may be retained and enlisted in the army with such organization as is now provided by law, to be assigned to brigades in time of war, and in time of peace to assembled brigades, or to forts or posts at which the largest number of troops shall be ordinarily stationed; and the band at the Military Academy shall be placed on the same footing as other bands; and there shall be one ordnance sergeant and one hospital steward for each military post, and the same number of post chaplains as now provided by law; and a commissioned or non-commissioned officer of the Veteran Reserve Corps, with a suitable number of enlisted men detailed from that corps, shall be assigned to duty as superintendent and guard at each national cemetery now established, or that may hereafter be established.

SEC. 10. That all enlistments into the army shall hereafter be for the term of three years, and but two field officers shall be appointed to any regiment until six companies of the regiment shall have been organized, and but two officers for each company shall be appointed until the minimum number of men has been enlisted and the regiments duly organized; but recruits may at all times be collected at the general rendezvous, in addition to the number required to fill to their minimum all the regiment and companies of the army: *Provided*, that such recruits shall not exceed in the aggregate 3,000 men. It shall be competent to enlist men for the service who have been wounded in the line of their duty while serving in the Army of the United States, or who have been disabled by disease contracted in such service: *Provided*, it shall be found, on medical inspection, that by such wounds or disability they are not unfitted for efficiency in garrison or other light duty; and such men, when enlisted, shall be assigned to service exclusively in the regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

SEC. 11. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to employ in the Territories and Indian country a force of Indians not to exceed one thousand to act as scouts, who shall receive the pay and allowances of cavalry soldiers, and be discharged whenever the necessity for their further employment is abated, or at the discretion of the Department Commander.

SEC. 12. That there shall be one General, one Lieutenant-General, five Major-Generals and ten Brigadier-Generals, who shall have the same pay and emoluments and be entitled to the same staff officers in number and grade as now provided by law.

SEC. 13. That the Adjutant-General's Department of the army shall hereafter consist of the officers now authorized by law, and their rank shall be as follows, viz.: One Adjutant-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; four Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonels; five Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonels; and ten Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Majors.

SEC. 14. That there shall be four Inspector-Generals of the Army, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonels; and four Assistant Inspector-Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonels, one of whom shall be specially assigned to duty as Inspector of Cavalry; and two Assistant Inspector-Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Majors.

SEC. 15. That the Bureau of Military Justice shall hereafter consist of one Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General, and one Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Colonel; and the said Judge-Advocate-General shall receive, revise and have recorded the proceedings of all Courts-Martial, Courts of Inquiry and Military Commissions, and shall perform such other duties as have heretofore been performed by the Judge-Advocate-General of the army; and of the Judge-Advocates now in office there may be retained a number not to exceed ten, to be selected by the Secretary of War, who shall perform their duties under the direction of the Judge-Advocate-General until otherwise provided by law, or until the Secretary of War shall decide that their services may be dispensed with.

SEC. 16. That the Quartermaster's Department of the army shall hereafter consist of one Quartermaster-General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; six Quartermasters with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Colonels; ten Quartermasters with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonels; fifteen Quartermasters with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Majors; forty-four Quartermasters with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Captains; and at least two-thirds of all original vacancies in each of the grades of Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, and all original vacancies in the grade of Captain, shall be filled by selection from among those persons who rendered meritorious service as Assistant Quartermasters of Volunteers in the army of the United States in the late war; but after the first appointments made under the provisions of this section as vacancies may occur in the grades of Major and Captain in this department, no appointments to fill the same shall be made until the number of Majors shall be reduced to twelve and the number of Captains to thirty; and thereafter the number of officers in each of said grades shall continue to conform to said reduced numbers; but nothing in this section shall be construed so as to vacate the commission of any officer now commissioned, either as Assistant Quartermaster-General or as Deputy Quartermaster-General, or as Assistant Quartermaster, but only to change the title to Quartermaster in the case of those who rank as Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors and Captains, without affecting in any way their relative position, or the time from which they take such rank.

SEC. 17. That the number of Military Storekeepers shall hereafter be as many as shall be required not exceeding sixteen, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of Captains.

SEC. 18. That the provisions of the act for the better organization of the Quartermasters Department, approved July 4, 1864, shall continue in force so far as they do not become obsolete and unnecessary upon the disbandment of the volunteer forces.

SEC. 19. That the Subsistence Department shall hereafter consist of the number of officers now authorized by law, viz.: One Commissary-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; two Assistant Commissary-Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonels; two Commissaries, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonels; eight Commissaries, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Majors; and sixteen Commissaries, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Captains; but after the first appointments made under the provisions of this section, as vacancies may occur, reducing the number of officers in the several grades below Brigadier-General of the Department. No appointments to fill the same will be made until the number of Colonels shall be reduced to one, the number of Majors to eight, and the number of Captains to eight; and thereafter the number of officers in each of said several grades shall continue to conform to such reduced numbers; and hereafter no graduate of the United States Military Academy, being at the time in the Army of the United States, or having been therein at any time for three years next preceding shall be eligible to appointment as an officer in the Subsistence Department, but the provision shall not extend to graduates of West Point now in the Subsistence Department. But nothing in this section shall be construed so as to vacate the commission of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, but only to change the title of that officer to Commissary-General, nor to vacate the commission of any officer now commissioned as Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, or Commissary of Subsistence, but only to change the title to Commissary, in the cases of those who rank as Lieutenant-Colonels, Captains and Majors, without affecting in any way their relative positions or the time for which they may take rank.

SEC. 20. That the Provost-Marshal-General's office and Bureau shall be continued only so long as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary to close up the business thereof, not exceeding, however, six months from the passage of this act.

SEC. 21. That the Medical Department of the army shall hereafter consist of the Surgeon-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; one Assistant Surgeon-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Colonel; one Chief Medical Purveyor, and four Assistant Medical Purveyors, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonels, who shall give the same bonds which are or may be required of Assistant Paymaster-Generals of like grade, and shall, when not acting as Purveyors, be assignable to duty as Surgeons by the President; seventy Surgeons, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Majors; one hundred and forty Assistant Surgeons, with the rank, pay and emoluments of First Lieutenants for the first three years' service, and with the rank, pay and emoluments of Captains after three years' service; and five medical storekeepers, with the same compensation as is now provided by law; and at least two-thirds of the original vacancies in the grades of Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon shall be filled by the selection by competitive examination from among the persons who have served as staff or regimental Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons of volunteers in the Army of the United States two years during the late war; and one-third in the same manner from similar officers of the regular army; and persons who have served as Assistant-Surgeons three years in the volunteer service shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of Captain; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to appoint from the enlisted men of the army, or cause to be enlisted, as many Hospital-Stewards as the service shall require, to be permanently attached to the Medical Department, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

SEC. 22. That the Pay Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one Paymaster-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; two Assistant Paymaster-Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonels; two Paymasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonels; and forty Paymasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Majors; and the original vacancies in the grade of Major shall be filled by selection from those persons who have served faithfully as paymasters or additional paymasters in the Army of the United States during the late war; and hereafter no graduate of the United States Military Academy, being at the time in the army of the United States, or having been at any time for three years next preceding, shall be eligible to appointment as an officer of the Pay Department, but this provision shall not extend to graduates of West Point now in the Department; but nothing in this section shall be construed so as to vacate the commission of the Assistant Paymaster-Generals who rank as Lieutenant-Colonels, but only to change the title of these officers to Paymasters, without in any way affecting their relative positions or the time from which they take rank.

SEC. 23. That the Corps of Engineers shall consist of one Chief Engineer, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; six Colonels, sixteen Lieutenant-Colonels, twenty-two Majors, thirty Captains, and twenty first and ten second Lieutenants, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments now provided by law for officers of the Engineer Corps of these several grades respectively; but after the first appointments made under the provisions of this section as vacancies may occur in the several grades of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Captain and Second Lieutenant, no appointments to fill the same shall be made until the number of Lieutenant-Colonels shall be reduced to fifteen, the number of Majors to twenty, and the number of Captain to fifteen, and the number of Second Lieutenants to fifteen, and thereafter the number of officers in each of said several grades shall continue to conform to such reduced number.

SEC. 24. That the five companies of engineer soldiers and the Sergeant Major and Quartermaster Sergeant, heretofore prescribed by law, shall constitute a battalion of engineers, to be officered by officers of suitable rank detailed from the Corps of Engineers; and the officers of engineers acting respectively as Adjutant and Quartermaster of this battalion shall be entitled to the rank, pay and emoluments of Adjutants and Quartermasters.

SEC. 25. That the Ordnance Department of the army shall consist of the same number of officers and enlisted men as now authorized by law, and the officers shall be of the following grades, viz.: One Brigadier-General, three Colonels, six Lieutenant-Colonels, twelve Majors, twenty Captains, twenty First Lieutenants; all of whom shall have the same pay and emoluments as now provided by law; and thirteen Ordnance Storekeepers, of whom a number, not exceeding six, may also be appointed and authorized to act as Paymasters at armories and arsenals. The Ordnance Storekeeper and Paymaster at the national armory at Springfield, Mass., shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of other Paymasters of the army, and all other ordnance storekeepers shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of Captains; but after the first appointments made under the provisions of this section as vacancies may occur, reducing the number of officers in the several grades of this department below the rank of Brigadier-General, no appointments to fill the same shall be made until the number of Colonels shall be reduced to one, the number of Lieutenant-Colonels to three, the number of Majors to five, the number of Captains to ten and the number of First Lieutenants to ten, and thereafter the number of officers in each of said several grades shall continue to conform to such reduced numbers. Two-thirds of all the military storekeepers and ordnance storekeepers provided for by the seventeenth section of this act, and by this section shall be persons who have performed meritorious service as volunteer officers and soldiers in the Army of the United States during the late rebellion.

SEC. 26. That there shall be one Chief Signal Officer of the army, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a Colonel; and the Secretary of War shall have power to detail from the army six officers, and not to exceed one hundred non-commissioned officers and privates, to be taken from the same battalion of Engineers, for the performance of signal duty; provided that no officer or enlisted man shall be detailed to serve in the Signal Corps until he shall have been examined and approved by a Military Board to be convened by the Secretary of War for that purpose; and enlisted men, while so detailed, shall, when deemed necessary, be mounted upon horses provided by the Government.

There are eighteen more sections to be considered.

A MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. ROGERS presented a minority report from the Committee on Reconstruction which was ordered to be printed, and a motion to print extra copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

A PETITION.

Mr. CONKLING presented the petition of WILLIAM BAKER, of Utica, N. Y., asking the extension of a patent, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

SALES OF GOLD.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the House resolution of the 4th inst., in relation to gold sold since Jan. 1, 1866, by whom sold, &c.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved the following resolution in reference to it:

Resolved, That the communication of the Secretary of the Treasury, just announced to the House, be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, with instructions to inquire fully into all the facts and statements therein contained; and that the Committee also inquire whether any gold has been purchased for the Treasury since the first day of January, 1865, the amount of such purchase, by whom and of whom made, the amount of premium paid, and the compensation allowed the person acting for the Government; also, that the Committee report the dates and amounts of the several sales of gold made since the first day of January, 1866, the names of the purchasers, the amount purchased by each, the time of purchase, and all the circumstances attending such purchases, and the amount paid the agent of the Treasury; that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and shall report the results of the inquiry hereby directed, with such recommendations as may be deemed proper for the interests of the Government.

The Speaker said that in view of the importance of the resolution which would probably give rise to debate, he would take the responsibility of withdrawing the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, so that it might be presented and the resolution offered to-morrow in a full house.

Mr. SPALDING—Yes, Sir, it will give rise to debate.

THE AMENDMENTS.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Clerk of the House stating that he had this day, presented to the President a certified copy of the concurrent resolution adopted yesterday, requesting the President to transmit forthwith to the Executives of the several States copies of the article of Amendment proposed by Congress to the State Legislatures. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

AMERICAN CAPTIVES IN MEXICO.

History of the Confederate Colonists.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 14.

We learn from Capt. COLE, of Tennessee, who left Cordova on the 1st of June, that the recent captures of Confederate colonists were made on the old haciendas of Omialca and Tolique, about thirty miles from Cordova. They formerly belonged to the Church, and under the recent law "nationlizing dead property," were confiscated to the State; and such MAXIMILIAN found them, and designated them as lands whereon the Confederate exiles might settle.

The captures were made on Tuesday morning, the 15th of May, at daybreak. The following are the names of the captives:

Capt. J. C. SCOTT, Louisiana; A. J. MARSHALL, Louisiana; N. W. LESTER, Louisiana; J. H. SCOTT, Louisiana; R. J. H. BOGEN, Hinds County, Mississippi; R. RUSSELL, Mississippi; Judge SNEAD, Texas; COSTAR, SNEAD's son-in-law, Texas; J. and WM. FOSTER, Texas; W. H. DYER, Texas; WM. ELMER, Virginia; two LEVYS, Missouri, nephews of Gen. PRICE; R. H. ANDERSON, Alabama; J. H. WRIGHT, Georgia; A. B. HAMILTON, Tennessee; Capt. BLAND, Missouri; Mr. GIBBS, Texas.

The three last named were released at once, on account of their families with them on the haciendas. They were compelled to leave and give parole not to return so long as a military post was established there. They were, however, allowed mules to carry off their household effects.

The Omialca Plantation is situated on the Rio Blanco, thirty miles from Cordova. It contains ten thousand acres of land. The Tolique Plantation contains eleven thousand acres. Both are old coffee plantations and belonged to the church formerly, and were confiscated under the recent law. The Government therefore assigned them to the Confederate colonists, who were rapidly settling on them. Both plantations have six hundred coffee trees to the acre, and each tree will yield two to three pounds of coffee. This year's crop is excellent. Rosewood and mahogany are also abundant on the two plantations.

The Rio Blanco is navigable from El Dorado, on the Gulf, up to the plantation of Omialca, by vessels of considerable draft. Gen. YORKE has a valuable cotton and sugar plantation lower down the valley, and will raise a large crop this year. It was contemplated this year to put a steamer on the Rio Blanco, under command of Capt. SCOTT, formerly of the *B. L. Hodge*, in the Red River trade. Gen. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, Judge RANDOLPH, of Texas, and Capt. SCOTT, were about putting up a saw-mill near the ruins of Omialca. Cedar, mahogany and rosewood are the most valuable timber, and mahogany and rosewood are found in abundance near Omialca. Cedar is not found in abundance till you go higher up.

On the 20th of May, Capt. COLE, of Tennessee, visited the Liberal camp under a flag of truce, to inquire of the prisoners. He was received kindly and courteously, and told that it was a military district, and that the Americans could not retain the land. They said that MAXIMILIAN had no right to give away the land; that it belonged to the Liberals; and that they were willing to distribute it among sympathizing Americans. They were well mounted, and soon after went into the interior, leaving a small garrison at Omialca. The prisoners were to be taken to a strong place in the interior, and when Capt. COLE arrived to inquire about them, they were already thirty leagues away. The officer in command told Capt. COLE that he thought the old men would be released, but that the young men would be put in the Liberal army.

Carlotta, where Gen. PRICE is settled, is distant twenty miles from the old hacienda of Omialca, and no fear was there entertained of a similar raiding party. Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, and family, Gen. PRICE, of Missouri, and family, Col. BROWN, of Kentucky, Capt. PRICE, of Missouri, Capt. CAGE, Col. MORE, of Missouri—in all about twenty—are at Carlotta. It is now only a mango grove, and Gen. PRICE and HARRIS are building the first and only house to be seen there.

JOHN PERKINS, of Louisiana, Land Commissioner at Cordova, was relieved of his office May 1, and is now planting on the River Zapota. Gen. SHELBY has a plantation near Cordova, lives in the city, and has the contract for transporting all the iron and railroad material between Paso del Macho and the City of Mexico. Maj. MCMURTRY, of Missouri, is associated with SHELBY, and also is running a line of stages from Paso del Macho to Orizaba. The former place is the present terminus of the Vera Cruz Railroad. Gen. W. H. STEVENS, Chief Engineer on Gen. R. E. LEE's Staff, is Superintendent of the railroad, now running forty-seven miles from the seacoast. NORRIS, formerly of the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad, is Superintendent of Railroad Contracts between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

Oil Intelligence.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Tuesday, June 19.

Arrived, ship *Ohio*, Capt. SMITH, from Pacific Ocean, (was at Talcahuano, March 5,) with 1,200 barrels sperm oil, and 835 do. on freight.

WEST POINT AND ITS RESULTS.

Trophy-Cannon—Their Inscriptions—England Represented There—Necessity of Military Education—Volunteer Generals—Their Career—Fremont, Banks, Butler, McClernand—West Point Closes the War.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, June 14, 1866.

I have been reading the inscriptions upon the trophy-cannon at West Point, beginning with the surrender of BURGOYNE, and coming down through the war of 1812–'15, to Vera Cruz and Perote, and Churubusco, and Chapultepec; but what are these monstrous black guns, without any inscriptions? Ah! here is a mark which tells the story. It is "Blakeley Patent," and there is a monster, which is doubtless Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG's make. Ah! what a debt of gratitude we owe our English friends! And how nobly we are observing the Scripture rule, that when one cheek is smitten to turn the other! Here we are sending Gen. MEADE and Gen. HOOKER with hot haste to the Canada frontier, to guard John Bull against an inroad of wild Irish! What have we to do with guarding and protecting Canada? Our Neutrality Laws! Yes—take good care of our neutrality. Talk largely of our honor, as Bob Acres did. Perhaps, if we get into another war, John Bull won't make Blakeley guns and Armstrongs for our enemies. It happens curiously enough that the English have made cannon for every enemy we have had; and I hope every Englishman who comes to this country will visit West Point and read the inscriptions, beginning with the surrender of BURGOYNE, and going through the whole series down to the "Blakeley Patent," taken at Fort Fisher, Charleston and Richmond. It will be a comforting assurance of the aid Great Britain has given to the civilization of the world, and of her extraordinary success in aiding the enemies of the American Republic.

But I must not be diverted from my purpose to show the value of West Point by its results. Why is not a military education as necessary to the art of war as an education for the practice of law or medicine? I suppose that even a shoemaker is better and likely to be more successful for knowing something about shoemaking. Military discipline was a part of the Persian system of education at a period when their system of education was one of the best the world has known. In Persia it made a part of the practical philosophy, which taught that men must learn obedience and subordination. But the need of military instruction will be admitted by some who claim it ought not to be what they call an exclusive national institution. How is it exclusive? It is true that every boy in the United States cannot go there, neither can he become President; but the way there is as open to one as another. The law distributes them equally through the whole country. It cannot be made more equitable to exist at all. There are several other military academies besides West Point, and some of them very good ones. But the nation needs one to furnish its skilled officers, its engineers, its artillerists and its Generals. And here we come to a point upon which some of the objectors to West Point have shown a most remarkable ignorance. It is that militia Generals or volunteers are as fit to command an army as regular educated officers. No thinking man will adopt this theory. But if he did, never did history furnish such a complete demonstration on any point as this war has of the necessity of a military education to generalship. It is true that genius will in the art of war, as in everything else, vindicate its own supremacy. But what is genius without education? Alas! genius without education sinks to an unknown grave, where rests

"Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood."

Genius to be available must be educated, and if not educated in the beginning, must be educated by many years of hard experience. Let us illustrate by some of the men of the war. When the war began it was a sort of political necessity to make political Generals. Men who had rallied thousands to the field, who were ardent, devoted and enthusiastic leaders of the people, were thought the right men to put at the head of volunteer armies. This was a mistake the volunteers themselves did not make when they could help. In the West whenever a West Point man could be found, he was put at the head of a regiment. But the Government thought it necessary to make political leaders political Generals. Hence we had FREMONT, BANKS, BUTLER and McCLERNAND. Take them for samples. If it is as well to do without the military art as with it, there were the men to try it. They were entirely innocent of West Point. Whether it be glory or shame, West Point will claim no part in their performances. FREMONT had been long in the military service. It is to be presumed he was in some measure self-educated; but what did he accomplish? In some respects FREMONT was the victim of circumstances. He was deprived of his command in Missouri when he might have done something. But the fact is, that FREMONT was taken from his command because he was making a magnificent spread. He spent millions of dollars in a few weeks in beginning to fortify St. Louis on a magnificent scale, when St. Louis could be reached in a few hours by an hundred thousand men, from Illinois and Iowa. But, my sympathy is with FREMONT, and I shall add no more. The next great political General was N. P. BANKS. No man has been more extolled for great talents and energy than BANKS. I have no doubt it was deserved, and that Mr. BANKS, in the career for which he was fitted, would have run an entirely successful course; but it was his misfortune to be taken from Congress and put in the army; and a greater misfortune to be made a General. Look at his military career!—see JACKSON driving him back through the Valley, and beginning the first of those rebel successes which kept up their spirits for two years more. Then go to Louisiana and behold that deplorable march toward Shreveport. What was it undertaken for? What did we want beyond the Mississippi, till the war was closed? Then go to the slaughter (not battle) near Mansfield, La. Perhaps some future history will give reasons, or explanations, for such strange generalship. I certainly hope so. But, at present, Gen. BANKS' military career will not be cited as evidence that a military education is useless. Next comes BENJAMIN BUTLER. No man in this country has exhibited greater administrative talent, or more sagacity and sound judgment in civil affairs than Gen. BUTLER. He is a man of great capacity; but what sort of a General did he make? Why was not Petersburgh taken when he landed at Bermuda Hundred? The diary of a rebel clerk says when they learned BUTLER commanded they dismissed all fears. Why? They feared BUTLER, but they knew he was not a General. Of McCLERNAND, nothing need be said, but GRANT sent him home from Vicksburgh. Gen. TERRY, the most successful of the volunteer Generals, had studied military science as far as he could, and was a thorough military student. He is a fair illustration of the difference between those who do know something of the military art and those who do not. The close of the war, however, brought with it the perfect solution of this problem. No man will read that history and not know the value of West Point. One hundred and fifty of its graduates had fallen on the battle-field, and around the triumphal flag, where gathered the victors, the sons of the Military Academy appeared, as *commanders of every army, of every post and position which had any importance.* There they stand—GRANT, SHERMAN, ROSECRANS, SHERIDAN, SCHOFIELD, WEITZEL, POPE, MEADE, HOOKER and GILLMORE, with the glorious McPHERSON numbered with the dead. I need add no more. I did not mention McCLELLAN, perhaps as a type of the military art the best of the whole; and McCLELLAN certainly has friends enough to vindicate his military reputation. His first march through Maryland, with the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, may challenge the admiration of any one; and for his faults, we should forgive them.

Thus, briefly, I have touched upon some of the facts which prove the value and have illustrated the fame of West Point. I do it without prejudice, for I have no admiration for the military profession, no desire that war should continue, and nothing but contempt for what are justly thought the mere pomp and glitter of military parade. But, alas! for our poor human nature, wars must come, and military pomp will attend them.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

OVER THE BORDER.

How the Fenians Treated their Prisoners—Bank Notes and Gold—Fenian War Correspondence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Wednesday, June 13, 1866.

This city has been a city of mourning to-day. The bodies of two of the volunteers were committed to their last resting place. Two brave young men they were, named MATHIESEN and LECHIE, one a sergeant and the other a private in the "Queen's Own," Canadian Volunteers. The deaths of these young men make the whole number slain by the Fenians nine. There I pause for a moment to give "honor to whom honor is due." The Fenians have been roundly charged with cruelly torturing those who succumbed to their attack. This is positively untrue. The statement of this poor fellow, LECHIE, completely absolves them from this charge, at least in his case. He said that he was treated with the greatest and most refined kindness by the invaders. It is always comforting to be able to report well of any one or of any class of persons, and I have great pleasure in communicating this fact to you and your numerous readers. Even war teaches the humanities; for it would appear that these Fenians were chiefly well disciplined soldiers, who had served in our armies or in the ranks of the rebel army.

But to return to the funeral obsequies. All the bells in the city were pouring forth doleful notes; more especially the peal of the English Cathedral here, called St. James, which consists of *ten* fine bells, manufactured at the well-known factory of Messrs. MENEELY, of Troy. Long before 3 o'clock the sidewalks were covered with women waiting to see the passing cortege, and a subdued sorrow might be seen depicted on every countenance. The male proportion of the population sauntered up and down King-street looking dogged and resolute, and woe would have overtaken the Fenian, known to be such, who had then crossed their path. There was that on their faces which seemed to say, "We are not going to stand any more of this sort of thing;" and the British Lion was evidently getting angry. About 3 o'clock, the procession passed down King-street to the cemetery. The band of the Forty-seventh Regulars played the "Dead March in Saul," and numerous companies of regulars and volunteers followed, conspicuous among whom was the regiment of Canadian volunteers lately raised in Chicago. The coffins were covered with palls composed of the Union Jack, the National flag of England, in which the harp of Erin *is not*, but only the St. George's and the St. Andrew's crosses. It is only in the royal standard of Great Britain that the Hibernian harp appears. On this occasion the omission was noticeable. Many carriages and thousands of pedestrians followed the bodies to the cemetery, and on the coats of most of the citizens might be seen a badge of white silk, covered with black crape, with the words "*In memory of our fallen defenders*" printed on the silk. The shops were all closed, and the city was a city of mourning.

It is quite amusing to a New-Yorker to see how the people here *despise gold*. I don't mean that the possession of cash is at all repugnant to them, but they certainly prefer the sign of the thing to the thing itself. On changing a Canadian bill to-day, to pay for a small purchase, the tradesman, knowing me to be a stranger, and suspecting me of "Yankeeism," very quietly said: "*Perhaps, Sir, you would not object to take the change in gold?*" Of course I did *not* object, as you may suppose. But it really speaks well for a colony when the people have such confidence in their own banks that they prefer notes to gold, and do not receive our silver or that of England except at four per cent. discount.

I have heard no end of indignation expressed here at the *Herald's* impudence in publishing, on bulletin board and in print, the enormous fiction that gold was at 200 per cent. premium in Montreal. I *saw* the mendacious and audacious announcement soon after it appeared in Nassau-street, and smiled to observe so many swallow the absurdity. We who know the *Herald* are surprised at nothing that appears in its columns; and the Torontonians with whom I conversed on the subject expressed their astonishment when I told them that respectable and thinking people in New-York paid no attention whatever to its sensational vagaries. I see by to-day's *Leader* (Toronto) that the telegraph operator is completely exonerated from the *mistake*, (?) and that he certainly telegraphed "2." Where the two ciphers were added is not very difficult to surmise. And we cannot avoid the conclusion that the *morale* of a journal which would make such a statement, aware that it was a great fiction, must be indeed at a low ebb. The insignificance of the influence of the *Herald* is proved by the fact that the announcement had no effect whatever on the price of Canadian bank notes.

I find that the policy of cosmopolitan free trade which I mentioned in my letter of yesterday as likely to be advanced in Canada, has made, already, more progress than I expected. A professional man here of the highest repute, and a profound thinker on commercial matters, assured me to-day that the project would have his hearty concurrence, although he did not deem it wise to await the consummation of the confederation scheme before making a "platform" of it; but, on the contrary, he believed that it ought to be taken up at once. The late Fenian outrage will have the effect of sensibly raising the taxation of our Canadian cousins, now so exceedingly moderate; and the choice of mode lying between increasing the import duties and that of direct taxation, it is thought the latter will speedily be the more popular. It is also argued that the only grievance which England has to complain of on the part of Canada is the heavy import duty on her manufactures. Abolish these and Canada would at once become immensely popular in England, especially in Birmingham and Manchester and the other large manufacturing cities.

J. C. D.

After the War—International Courtesies.

FORT ERIE, UPPER CANADA, Friday, June 15, 1866.

I arrived here again last night, and was received with the same hospitality as on Monday. A very pleasing incident occurred while I was spending the evening with the Sixteenth Regulars. A letter was received by Col. PEACOCK, offering for their acceptance, from certain kind-hearted citizens of Buffalo, a quantity of delicacies, to wit: several boxes of lemons, oranges and figs, boxes of sardines and bottles of pickles, together with sundry and divers Spring vegetables. Of course, the donation was accepted in the same spirit in which it was offered.

The Fenians have nearly all taken leave of Buffalo. Thus does this contemptible fillibustering expedition wear itself out. I again occupied my place of *off ox* in the stall last night, and did a large and sound amount of sleep in the hay. This morning I made a prolonged visit to the camp and was regaled with a capital lunch by that smart and brave young officer Capt. W. B. NELLES, of the Nineteenth Battalion of Volunteers. The utmost order prevails, and I only saw one poor fellow in a state of whisky all the day. A force of 200 men was sent off to Port Colborne this morning to strengthen the garrison there. An excursion train came from Niagara and St. Katharine's this morning, consisting of several cars crowded with the wives and sisters of volunteers, and not a few of the male sex, who wished to see how things looked. The camp is admirably provisioned, and the soldiers seem to have all their reasonable wants supplied. The tents were particularly neat and cleanly. The camp is situated on an eminence overlooking the Niagara River and Black Rock, with Buffalo lying to the southwest. The *mise en scène* of the encampment is very picturesque. A curious epistle was received by Col. LOWRY yesterday, which has such a delightful smack of genuine Fenianism all over it, that I cannot refrain from giving you the details. The following, from the Buffalo *Courier*, explains the matter:

COMMUNICATION.—The following communication was handed us for publication, explains itself:

Ed. Courier—In reference to a conversation reported to have taken place between a British officer at Fort Erie and your correspondent, and published in your issue of the 14th, (to-day), in which said officer inquired "whether there was not a probable chance of a fight with the Fenians, and in which he is said to have expressed a desire to meet, on equal terms, the hastily extemporized troops which at best had only the experience of the unscientific warfare of American soldiers," the writer of this desires to say, in reply to that officer, that with the consent of the United States authorities, he can be accommodated in six hours from the time of his accepting the proposition. It may not be improper to suggest at this time, however, that such language used by an officer, under such circumstances, and when he feels safe on his own ground, protected by the soldiers and moral power of this Republic, is mere empty swagger and Johnny Bull bombast. If the United States Government would shut its eyes for ten days from this date, that officer and his men would be gratified in their desires; more than that, they would find that the same "hastily extemporized material" that licked Her Most Gracious Majesty's hirelings in our Revolution are prepared and able to do it again, and will when the opportunity offers, man to man, regiment to regiment. For further information, apply to the Queen's Own. BIG FENIAN.

The above was embodied in a letter to Col. LOWRY, signed by a Finnegan individual styling himself "M. W. BURNS, Brigadier-General, commanding the Fenian Army." The writer proposes that a *duello* of two thousand men from his army should be allowed to come over here and fight, "with bullets or bayonets," two thousand British troops, "irrespective of artillery"—the artillery, I suppose, being intended to occupy a sort of parquet, and pass their criticisms on the performance as it proceeded. The *Brigadier-General* may be a very good soldier for aught I know to the contrary; but he certainly does not know how to spell, from the fact, possibly, that the schoolmaster was "abroad" and not "at home" in the days of his early youth. His ideas on the subject of spelling "profferred" are remarkably hazy. Over the page of this delectable epistle is the intimation that if Col. LOWRY is not at hand, Col. PEACOCK is to take the matter up; and the postscript is signed by

MUIN McDONALD,
Captain and A. A. A. G., I. R. A.

What the latter three letters mean I leave it to your readers to determine. Perpaps *idiotic wretched asses* may be at once characteristic and congruous, having reference to Gen. BURNS' orthography. I need scarcely add that no reply was sent to his powderiferous missile though the "*barer*" was to await an answer. It has caused great mirth throughout the camp.

A considerable force will probably be kept up here for some time; for although the Finnigans have nearly all skedaddled from Buffalo and its environs, yet, the river being only some 900 yards wide, there is danger from marauders crossing in small bodies and pillaging the peaceful inhabitants, to say nothing of that other danger of straggling and starving Fenians shooting at the sentries from the American side.

It appears that the Fenians calculated on the desertion to their ranks of all the Roman Catholic soldiers in the British Army. But never was calculation so ill-founded. Not a man but has expressed his desire to punish the marauders, and this is the unanimous feeling of two regiments, three-fifths of whom are Roman Catholics. Your correspondent does not know that he has anything more of consequence to communicate, except that on making known the object of his visit, he was honored, *as your representative*, by the most polite and generous hospitalities. Whatever may be the feelings in regard to those portions of the Press which sympathized with the Fenian invaders, all unite in praising the spirit of fairness and moderation which, during this contemptible fracas, has animated the NEW-YORK TIMES.

J. C. D.

THE FENIAN QUESTION.

A Legal Exposition of Neutrality—Judge Drummond's Charge to the Grand Jury of the United States District Court at Chicago.

A Grand Jury was impaneled in the United States District Court at Chicago on Tuesday last. Upon the opening of the Court Judge THOMAS DRUMMOND delivered, after a few preliminary observations, he said:

"It follows from what has been said, that every person, citizen or resident, of these United States, and under the protection of their laws, who has been concerned directly or indirectly in these military expeditions, prepared here to be sent to Canada, has been wanting in the duty he owes to his Government and nation.

To comprehend the full truth and force of this, we have only to reverse the case, and to suppose similar expeditions sent out by some people of Great Britain and Canada against this country. How we would feel and reason under such circumstances is not purely conjectural, and because it is not, a sort of palliation has been put forward for the present acts. But the wrong of one man or people can never make the wrong of another right. On the contrary there is, in a certain sense, an additional obligation imposed on us to prove the sincerity of our convictions and the justice of our demands heretofore, particularly when we consider the high ground we have assumed, that if the municipal laws of a nation were not sufficient to enforce duties which its citizens owed to another nation, they ought to be made sufficient; and that even its interpretation of its own statutes would not be received as the true standard of its action.

We welcome to our shores the citizens of other countries, who take up their abode among us. We throw around them the protection of our laws and our institutions; they expect and claim this, and it is a claim to which we cheerfully yield. But, in return, there rests upon them corresponding obligations. They owe obedience to the laws, and they cannot be permitted to transplant here their political domestic quarrels. It is not consistent with their duty and allegiance to this Government, that they should plot here against another Government with which ours is at peace, so as to endanger their friendly relations. If those relations are to be changed to the actualities of war, it should only be done by the constitutional authorities of the country.

The United States have not been unmindful of the duties they owe to the other nations of the world, and through their whole history may fairly challenge a rigorous examination of their conduct in this respect. And for the purpose of more efficiently performing their obligations, Congress has from time to time enacted laws, and among others that of April 20, 1818. The sixth section of this act is brief, but seems to be quite comprehensive. It is follows: "That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding $3,000, and imprisonment not more than three years."

This law is binding upon every officer in the United States—upon citizens and residents—upon courts and juries.

It was impossible that such acts as have occurred could be permitted to proceed, if the President obeyed the injunction of the Constitution, "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed." It is impossible that Courts and Grand Juries should pass them by so long as they conscientiously discharged their duty. In whatever light the parties concerned may regard them, the laws treats them as a crime—"a high misdemeanor."

The Court knows no more of what has been done within its jurisdiction concerning the military expeditions or enterprises referred to than has appeared in the public Press, and been generally reported through the community. Accepting this as evidence, at least of the public belief on the subject, it may become your duty to ascertain, by proper investigation, how far there may have been within this district, infractions of this law. All who have been instrumental in any way, as by furnishing men or money, arms, provisions, clothing, means or material of any kind, for such military expeditions or enterprise, knowing the use to be made of the same, would be liable to the penalty of the statute. And there can be no doubt that any contribution of a similar character made for the common object, after such expedition or enterprise was set on foot, would also come under its provisions. All material aid given, whatever guise or form it might assume, whether as already mentioned, or forwarding men, arms, money, provisions, or means of any description, by those knowing the unlawful purpose, would clearly fall within the scope and spirit of the law. In fine, it reaches all similar acts, whether done in the preparation, completion, or in the material aid and and comfort afterwards of any such military expedition or enterprise as is described in the section. You will have in your investigations the aid and assistance of the proper officers of the Government, and if it shall become necessary, you may apply to the Court for further directions.

It need not be disguised that your duties are in some respects of an unpleasant nature, the more especially as they may bring you in antagonism to the feelings, the prejudices, and the passions of considerable bodies of men in your midst, with whom, in view of their professed ulterior object, you may to some extent sympathize; but it is not the less necessary that the great lesson should be taught that the many can no more violate the law with impunity than the few. But in all cases of this kind, attention ought to be mainly directed to the leading spirits. It is they who, by their sophistry, their misrepresentations, and their appeals to the prejudices and passions of others, have led them, in common with themselves, to disobey the law. If there are any of that description in this district, they should receive your especial scrutiny.

The Court requests you to perform your duty, not with harshness or needless rigor, but with firmness and fidelity.

Fate of the Fenian Prisoners—Important Letter from T. D'Arcy McGee.

From the Waterbury American.

The following letter, in reply to one written by Father HENDRICKEN, of this city, to Mr. McGEE, in behalf of a captured Fenian of this place, explains itself:

OTTAWA, Thursday, June 14, 1866.

DEAR FATHER HENDRICKEN: I am in receipt of your request that I should use my influence to save TERENCE McDONNELL, of Waterbury, now a Fenian prisoner in our hands, from the consequences of his own criminal folly, in lending himself to the late invasion of this country.

There are few things you could ask me to do which I would not cheerfully do for "auld lang syne." My recollections of Waterbury, its pastor and its people are all most pleasing and gratifying. But, my dear old friend, this thing you ask cannot be done. TERENCE McDONNELL, like the rest of his comrades, left his home, his family duties, if he had any, his honest employment, if he followed one, to come several hundreds of miles, to murder our border people—for this Fenian fillibustering was murder, not war. What had Canada or Canadians done to deserve such an assault? What had the widow of our brave McEASHERN done to TERENCE McDONNELL that he and his comrades should leave her with her five fatherless little ones to invoke the wrath of Heaven upon the destroyers of her husband? What had our gallant countryman, Ensign FAHAY done to them that he should be crippled for life at their hands? What did our eight young Canadians—the darlings of mothers and sisters and wives—the flower of our College corps—do to deserve their bloody fate in the Fort Erie affair? The person for whom you ask my intercession was one of those who sought out our people on our soil, and maimed and slew as many as they could; and those who sent them have exulted in the exploit. They must take, therefore, the consequences of their own act.

I need hardly say to you who have been in Canada, and who know how free, how orderly, and how religious this people are, that no spirit of vengeance will direct the trials of the accused. McDONNELL and all the Fenians will have every justice done to them, publicly, in the broad light of day, but to whatever punishment the law hands him over, no word of mine can ever be spoken in mitigation; not even, under these circumstances, if he were my own brother.

I grieve that I must deny you; but so it is.

Yours, very truly, T. D'ARCY McGEE.

Rev. T. F. HENDRICKEN, Waterbury, Conn.

Letter from Gen. Sweeny.

From the Washington Republican.

We publish the subjoined letter as an item of information, communicated, we apprehend, in view of the recent action initiated in the House, upon the motion of Hon. S. E. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, which failed to secure the support of any others than the Democratic members:

ST. ALBANS, Vt., June 13, 1866.

Maj.-Gen. Schenck, M. C.:

SIR: I have the honor, on the part of the Fenian Brotherhood and the Irish people, to tender you our sincere thanks for the noble and generous support which you and other members of Congress have recently given in the cause of human liberty and oppressed Ireland.

May I request you will have the kindness to convey to the other honorable gentlemen in Congress who have espoused our cause the like-warm expression of gratitude, and oblige,

Your respectfully,
T. W. SWEENY, Major-General,
Commanding Army of Ireland.

The Fenian "Invasion" of Canandaigua—A Serenade.

From the Rochester Democrat, June 16.

On the 6:15 P. M. train last evening, a large number of Fenians and sympathizers left this city for Canandaigua, to visit and serenade the Irish officers confined in the jail in that village. They took with them a band of music. On arriving at Canandaigua, they were met by a number of citizens, who welcomed them and did everything in their power to make the visit as pleasant as possible. The band played some patriotic airs in front of the Canandaigua Hotel, and then marched to the Webster House at the invitation of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, its proprietor, to partake of the entertainment he had prepared for them. In the meantime a delegation of visitors met Mr. HILDRETH, Ex-Sheriff, who kindly accompanied them to the jail, introduced them to JOHN WHITEWELL, Esq., Sheriff, and informed him of the object of their visit. The Sheriff said he was desirous of showing every kindness consistent with his duty, and would be pleased to allow their friends to visit them in small detachments. The delegation, four in number—of which "we" were one—were then conducted through the heavy iron doors, up two flights of narrow stairs and along a narrow passage-way, into the presence of the Irish braves. Then there were glad greetings and hearty claps of the hands, and words of cheer and sympathy met with courageous response.

We found the prisoners packed in a room about thirty feet long by eight feet wide, the ceiling of which shelved on one side down to within three feet of the floor, and between that ceiling and the floor four or five heavily grated apologies for windows tried to let in a little air to overcome the suffocating atmosphere in which the men gasped. When we entered the men were lying on the bare floor, with their heads focused at the windows, trying to breathe a little of that free air from which they were cut off. They told us since they reached Canandaigua their treatment has been shameful. They are not allowed even to go into the walled prison-yard, and the necessities of nature must be met in the same suffocating kennel in which they sleep and eat their two daily meals. They do not complain of the Sheriff, but put the whole blame with anathemas on the head of the person they call the "doubly-paid Dart."

While we were engaged in mutual inquiry and response, a present to the officers came in, by permission of the Sheriff, in the shape of a basket of champagne, the gift of an ex-under-Sheriff, and grand good fellow. This was duly appreciated with a hearty vote of thanks to the donor. At this time the band commenced to discourse sweet music from the prison-yard outside. Irish and American airs were played, and the pleasure of the officers was evinced by grasps of the hand and heartfelt expressions of their determination to continue undaunted in the cause until the future would crown it with success.

Mr. KELLY, of this city, then introduced to the crowd that thronged the yard and the streets in the neighborhood of the prison, Gen. MURPHY, of New-York. It would be impossible to give more than a faint idea of his speech, or of those who followed him. The intense bitterness in which the over-officious officials of the Government were spoken of, the denunciations of the Judases who, by specious promises of non-intervention, induced to buy arms and ammunition from the Government Arsenals, and when the money was pocketed the Government made use of every means to seize them again; and the fervid expressions of determination never to cease until the Green Flag waved free over Irish soil cannot be described, but were received with the most unbounded applause by the assemblage. Gen. HEFFERNAN said they were old soldiers, and they never dreamed, when they were fighting for years—the best years of their lives—in upholding the Stars and Stripes and preserving the integrity of the United States, that when they attempted to strike a blow for the liberty of their own dear but enslaved land, that same power they helped to perpetuate would stretch out its hand and attack them in the rear. He never dreamed that he, an American citizen, an American soldier, would be forced to talk to his fellow-citizens through the bars of a dungeon because he sought to strike for the freedom of his native land. Gen. H. made an eloquent speech replete with fire and happy hits. Col. O'REILLY, of this city, was then introduced, and he astonished his friends by the burst of genuine eloquence with which he addressed them, returning thanks for the compliment paid them, and expressing his determination to proceed with the work as soon as he got from behind the prison bars. Col. GLASS, called "Moseby," made a rollicking guerrilla speech, full of fun, showing that though they suffer discomforts they are full of life and hope.

The Canandaigua Band, we omitted to mention, joined in the serenade, and the citizens showed every attention to the prisoners and their friends. Three rousing cheers were given for Gen. MURPHY, three for Gen. HEFFERNAN, three for the remainder of the officers, and three rousing cheers for the Irish Republic. The officers in the prison are the officers commanding the middle division of the I. R. A. under Gen. MURPHY, Gen. HEFFERNAN commanding the left wing. There was much amusement excited during our brief visit by the rivalry of the two wings, which vied with each other in making speeches, singing songs and telling stories. Although the right wing may lead in the field, we are forced to allow that the left had it all its own way in the prison.

Bail to any amount, from this city, was offered the prisoners and refused. With many regrets that they could not accompany us out into the beautiful free summer night, and with many a cordial grasp of the hand, we left the brave fellows in their narrow quarters. The following is a list of the officers confined in the jail:

Gen. MURPHY, New-York; Gen. HEFFERNAN, Albany; Col. O'REILLY, Rochester; Lieut. QUINN, Albany; Major CONNELLY, Newark, N. J.; Capt. GLASS, New-York; Capt. GRADY, Albany; Capt. FALLAN, Potsdam; Capt. LINDSAY, New-York; Lieut. O'BRIEN, New-York; Dr. SHINE, Newark.

They are a splendid looking body of men (particularly the left wing), all of whom have seen service during our late war.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Worth a Candidate for Re-election—His Address to the People of the State.

The following address to the people of North Carolina appears in the papers of that State:

Having been elected by you as your Governor in November last, for a term which will expire on the 1st of January next, and believing that my administration has met your approval, I announce myself a candidate for reëlection in August next.

I do not propose to canvass the State. The constant pressure of Executive duties, many of which grow out of our anomalous political condition, require my constant attention. If the practice of canvassing the State at any time be a wise one, I am sure I could not do it at this time without detriment to the public interests. Nor do I deem it expedient to address to you an extended circular. My past life and actions furnish the best guarantee you can have as to my future conduct. Into them I invite your candid scrutiny.

Upon some of the matters now engaging public attention, I deem it my duty to present you my views.

I think the chief attention of a State Executive should be directed to State affairs; but in our present unfortunate condition it is proper, and it will be expected that I shall give you my views on national affairs.

As a part of my early education, I was required to commit to memory and rehearse that portion of the farewell address of the Father of his Country, in which he so earnestly warns us to indignantly "frown upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest." This became a fixed sentiment with me. The preservation of the Union has been the polar star of my political life. In the circular by which I announced myself as a candidate for the honorable position which I now fill, I referred to the fact that I had offered, in the House of Commons in 1831, resolutions denouncing nullification; that as a Senator in the General Assembly of 1860—61, in a forlorn minority, I constantly combatted everything which I thought tended to disunion; voting in May, 1861, with only two others, against the call of a convention. I referred also to a circular which I addressed to my constituents in January, 1861, when the question of Convention or no Convention was to be decided by their votes, in which I urged them not to be deceived by the cry that the Convention was to be called to "save the Union," that it was called to "destroy it." I then calculated among my constituents the celebrated speech of ANDREW JOHNSON, then Senator from Tennessee and now President of the United States, in which he denounced with equal fervor Northern disunionism and Southern disunionism. I concurred with him then as cordially as I do now.

In my circular of last October, I stated to you that I had always looked back on my course in all these instances with great satisfaction. In the ensuing election many of you who had always concurred with me, and many who had formerly differed with me in these views, voted for me. All who vote had recently renewed their allegiance to the United States by taking the oath prescribed in the President's amnesty proclamation. I entertain no doubt that they took this oath with the honorable and sincere purpose faithfully to observe it. All desired that our former relations with the Union should be speedily renewed. I regarded the cordial vote for me by many of those who had maintained the doctrine of secession as in accordance with their recent pledge of loyalty to the United States, and as a token of respect for my consistent political record, and hence I received their support, as alike creditable to them and to me.

I declared in my circular to you last Fall, and I now repeat, that if elected, "as far as my official position would enable me to do it, both from inclination and conviction of duty, I should endeavor to soften the animosities which have grown out of the horrible war, now happily ended. If some of us have grievously erred, grievously have all of us atoned for it. I shall endeavor to encourage a spirit of mutual forgiveness—a return to habits of law and order, and steadfast attachment to the Union, which made us so great and prosperous a people while we adhered to the counsels of WASHINGTON." I have endeavored to act in conformity to these promises.

I refer to these prominent points in my political record, and the circumstances under which you did me the honor to elect me last November, to counteract the unjust impression which many have sought to make, at home and abroad, that my election was a disunion triumph. The imputation is grossly unjust to me, and, as I believe, equally unjust to everybody who voted for me.

My conduct in the discharge of my administrative duties is known to you; and I have so recently had occasion, in my message to the General Assembly, to present my views in relation to State policy, which message was very extensively circulated throughout the State, that I deem it unnecessary to reiterate them.

Wise policy requires, in order to restore prosperity and order, that every citizen quietly and industriously pursue his occupation, and obey the laws of his country while they are in force, however distasteful some of them may be. If we would have peace and plenty we must look for them as the fruits of order and industry. The wisest legislation without these will be unavailing; and with them, the worst legislation will but retard the return of prosperity.

We are, as I think, unwisely and unconstitutionally excluded from the National councils, but the results of war have made us powerless. It is unwise to indulge in denunciations of the dominant power, and not inconsistent with real dignity and proper self-respect, to abstain from intemperate remonstrances. Let us quietly pursue our several avocations, and hope that Providence will ultimately guide the minds of our late foes to counsels becoming magnanimity and wise and generous statesmanship.

The great object of all good men and wise statesmen should now be to mollify the passions which have grown out of the late conflict, and by all their influence to endeavor to restore cordial reconciliation between the lately alienated sections. The good of our whole nation requires sincere and universal reconciliation. This cannot be if proscription and mutual crimination be indulged. The sublime injunctions of holy writ which forbid the indulgence of malevolence, are universal in their application!

In such a convulsion as that from which we are emerging, many will have received grievous injuries. No good can spring from the indulgence of revengeful feeling. Let every good citizen exert himself to repress it. Both philosophy and our religion rank forgiveness and charity among the chiefest of virtues; and as there are few of us who have not occasion to ask forgiveness for our own acts, let us be merciful to each other.

If you shall reëlect me as your Chief Magistrate, I appeal to my past conduct to sustain me in the assurance that I will do all I can to prove myself worthy of your renewed confidence.

JONATHAN WORTH.

RALEIGH, June 11, 1866.

Gens. Steedman and Fullerton—Workings of the Bureau in Georgia.

From the Columbus Sun, June 15.

On Sunday the following colored men were notified by the agent to be present at the office, prepared to give their views upon the Freedman's Bureau question—that is, whether they were satisfied with it, or desired it to be removed: Thomas Rhodes, John Crawford, (commonly known as "Fat John,") Dick Bailey, John Wells, Mark Peabody, John Haxey, Alfred Hudson, Sam Reid, Wiley Chambers, Ben Urquhart, Bill Hicks and Henry Thomas. At 5 o'clock our reporter says the freedmen were ushered into a room at Bureau headquarters, where were Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, the reporter, the two agents of the Bureau, Ex-Gov. JOHNSON and other citizens. In the windows, halls and other places around were probably 150 white and black people. The freedmen were asked to express their views briefly but freely.

THOMAS RHODES could not see how the city could get along without the Bureau. It kept down street disturbances, (between races we suppose,) and did good to the poor of the hospitals. Wanted it retained.

DICK BAILY wanted a Bureau, even if it didn't consist of but one man. Blacks could not get justice without it. Had heard great complaint of injustice toward blacks in the country.

JOHN WELLS was opposed to the bureau and wanted it removed, because he thought it was doing injury. He had given time and largely of money, and had been the prime mover in getting up two large dinners to freedmen lately. He had done so for the purpose of having intelligent citizens and colored men to enlighten the blacks upon their duties as law-abiding true freedmen. He thought the presence of the bureau tended to create dissensions between many foolish negroes and the whites. Reliable honest men would have the same treatment, no matter whether it was here or not. The idle and dissolute got into difficulties many times, depending upon the Bureau to protect them. If it was away, they would be orderly. JOHN made a capital speech, warmly defended the whites as his friends and the true friends of the blacks. Some negroes, we are told, have gone so far as to threaten him with violence for his bold utterances. He has a blacksmith shop in rear of the Columbus Bank building, and is an excellent workman.

JOHN CRAWFORD (Fat John) was philosophical. He didn't seem to care whether the thing stayed or not. Could do without it; yet the Bureau might do some good.

WILEY CHAMBERS was in favor of the Bureau. Thought it did good to and protected colored men.

BILL HICKS wanted the Bureau to remain. Without it blacks would be oppressed and distinctions made in punishments. Not long since a colored picnic was given. A pistol was fired on the children by a white boy. White boy was not arrested, nor were any of the white men who protected him; but the blacks were lodged in the guard-house. The civil Courts would not grant a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the Bureau agent said they had no power to do so—hence it did no good that time. The blacks arrested were fined. No attempt made to arrest the whites. A black man had been fined $10 for shooting a pistol; a white man only $5; and he asked Gen. STEEDMAN if that was right. The General replied no. [If his sayings be correctly reported, BILL wants a Bureau to back his imagination.]

MARK PEABODY said a commandant was necessary to protect the blacks. They could not get along without the Bureau.

JOHN WELLS thought the speeches made were very foolish, and would only tend to create unkind feelings between races. Beside, they gave no information concerning the wishes of the laboring classes, which the Generals desired to know.

HENRY THOMAS didn't see that the Bureau had done any good or produced any good feeling. He believed that the whites, among whom he and others had been raised, would, if undisturbed by the Bureau, treat the blacks kinder than ever. HARRY is sensible, and knows his friends.

ALF. HUDSON, too, was opposed to the Bureau—wanted it removed, and thought as JOHN WELLS and HENRY THOMAS did. We would give the places of business of the last two if we knew them. These are enough.

Of the twelve freedmen three, JOHN WELLS, ALF. HUDSON and HENRY THOMAS wanted the Bureau removed; one, JOHN CRAWFORD, was indifferent; another, SAM. REID, said nothing; the other seven wanted, and so expressed themselves, the Bureau to be here and still administer its one-sided justice.

After other remarks the Generals expressed thanks to the freedmen and all retired.

Gen. Longstreet in Louisiana—Serenade, Speeches, etc.

From the Natchitoches (La.) Times.

Among the many notable persons that have honored Natchitoches with their presence, the no less personage than Lieut.-Gen. J. B. LONGSTREET has arrived here.

On Monday night last the Philharmonic Society of Natchitoches repaired to the hotel where the General was stopping and paid their respects to the brave chief, in the shape of some of their artistic and delicious music, which was duly appreciated. After the music, was ended, a talented professional gentleman of the Natchitoches bar addressed Gen. LONGSTREET.

At the conclusion of the gentleman's address, Gen. LONGSTREET arose, came forward, and in substance, made the following pertinent remarks:

GENTLEMEN: I have no platform upon which to address you. If I approach Mr. JOHNSON I am called a traitor; if toward the Radicals, I am called a rebel; therefore I must be content to remain on the fence. I thank you, gentlemen, for your sweet music, and you, Mr. Orator, for the distinguished compliment you have paid me, and the names of those noble patriots who have fallen for their country. We will ever cherish their memory with honor and pride.

I am, gentlemen, but an humble citizen—in fact, only a prisoner of war on parole—and must be content with only looking on the changes that are now taking place in our land, and my voice must restrain itself until such time as when we will once more enjoy those rights and privileges as of yore. Again, gentlemen, allow me to thank you for the honor you have paid me, which I assure you is duly appreciated.

At the conclusion of the General's remarks, he retired amid an outburst of *encore* from his listeners.

Gen. LONGSTREET's appearance here is of a business nature, and his stay is limited to a few days. He is looking in excellent health, and, we hope, is in excellent spirits. He intends visiting Shreveport, Mansfield, and other places in North Louisiana. We therefore bespeak for him a kind, cordial and enthusiastic reception, worthy of so brave and chivalrous a soldier.

The Cotton Crop of Texas.

From the Houston Telegraph, June 11.

We have just returned from an excursion of some 80 or 90 miles distant from Houston, into the cotton-growing district. Our route led us through the central districts of Washington County, and we had opportunities of acquiring trustworthy comparative information concerning the cotton prospects of other counties adjoining, and as high up as Falls and McClennan. The plant is in a better condition, and the prospects of a crop are decidedly more promising, than our accounts from the interior hitherto have led us to anticipate. This improvement is owing, in considerable measure, to the more favorable weather of late, which has enabled the planters to make good progress in cleaning their crops of grass, and of bringing them to a stand. We saw some few fields of cotton abandoned and so utterly smothered with grass, as to be irretrievable. We saw some fields on which no work has been done since planting; the cotton weed was luxuriant, and so were other noxious weeds; but prompt work will save these fields and produce at least two-thirds of a full crop. In some fields just worked over for the first time and brought to a stand, the cotton is leggy. All this cotton can be saved with labor and will recover itself in a good degree. The corn crop is now made, and all the labor can be henceforth appropriated to cotton. The land generally is in good condition, as regards moisture, being neither too wet nor too dry. We may expect, if the favorable weather continues, that the appearance and prospects of this crop will be much bettered in the course of the next two or three weeks. But the danger still exists of too much wet. The season in this State is long enough for the smallest cotton plant now out of the ground to come to full maturity.

The foregoing remarks apply to the upland districts. The crops of several of the river bottoms, and especially of the Trinity, both corn and cotton, we are informed, are utterly destroyed by overflow.

The cotton in the bottoms not overflowed, is in a less favorable condition than what we have reported of the upland; the former lands are still suffering from wet.

The danger of the worm is yet to be encountered. And though a tender weed and wet seasons are regarded as the chief exciting causes of worm, our own observations running through many years, have led us to place very little confidence in any prognostics about cottom worms.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Interesting Correspondence between Prominent Citizens of Boston and George Peabody.

The following letter, signed by some fifty of the most prominent of the State officials and the merchants of Boston, with the reply, appears in the Boston *Post* of the 16th inst.:

BOSTON, May 25, 1866.

SIR: The undersigned, citizens of Boston and vicinity, most of whom are your personal friends, and to all of whom you are well known, are desirous of offering you some expression of the great respect in which they hold your character, and the admiration they feel for your good deeds, which are known wherever judicious charities are appreciated and enlightened benevolence is honored. We are moved not so much to do honor to you (for that were needless) as by the desire to give voice and shape to the sentiments which your character and services have inspired in this community.

Permit us to add that your munificence has not surprised those of us who have known your views as to the duties of wealth, and that you were not more successful in the accumulation of property than widely benevolent in the disposition of it.

We have to ask that you will do us the favor to meet us at a social entertainment at such time as shall suit your convenience, when we may take you by the hand, speak with you, and perhaps from the influence of the occasion draw the moral that while he who admires does well, he who imitates does better.

To GEORGE PEABODY, Esq.

REPLY OF MR. PEABODY.

BOSTON, June 12, 1866.

To His Excellency A. H. Bullock, Hon. John A. Andrew, His Honor George T. Bigelow, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your note dated 25th ult., requesting me to meet you at a social entertainment, at such time as should meet my convenience.

It is highly gratifying to me to receive this invitation, couched in such complimentary terms, and signed by names so distinguished in civil, political and mercantile life, and among whom I recognize so many who have been held in high esteem and honor in both hemispheres, and whom I have for many years been so happy as to reckon among my personal and especial friends.

And, proud as I am and have ever been of being an American citizen, and of having been by birthright a citizen of the old Bay State, I feel peculiar pleasure in receiving from her most eminent sons this evidence that the course which Providence has kindly enabled me to follow, while in the land of which I have so long been a resident, has gained such cordial approval in my own native country and State; this testimonial that my friends have not forgotten me in my absence, and are ready to extend to me greetings I can most heartily reciprocate.

It is, therefore, with regret that I feel myself compelled by the necessity of carrying out definite plans (adopted before I left England) for my earliest engagements while in this country, to decline your very kind invitation, as I have already been unable to accept proffers of public hospitalities in other cities, but I hope for the pleasure, before again leaving for England, of personally meeting and taking by the hand most if not all of you.

Trusting that during the remainder of my life I may be so fortunate as to better justify the high opinion you have expressed of me, I remain, with sentiments of the highest respect, your humble servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

AN INDIANA COUNTY BIGAMIST.

The Adventures of a Much-Married Man—His Arrest in Illinois.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, June 11.

One JOHN W. COLLINS, a young man who made his appearance in this city some one year ago, a saddler by trade, was arrested about 7 o'clock last evening by the police at the residence of Mrs. JONES, on Main-street, below Second, and taken to the ferry-boat, where Marshal CROPPER, of Rock Island, was waiting to receive him on the charge of bigamy. The facts as we learn them are these: COLLINS, who is quite good looking and about 26 years of age, met Miss MARY McKIBBEN, of Rock Island, a very estimable young lady, at the Sanitary Fair in Chicago last Summer, where she was attending one of the tables. COLLINS subsequently came to this city, and early last Winter again met the young lady at one of the skating parks here. He renewed the acquaintance, which resulted in courtship and marriage last March. The mother of the young lady having been informed that, as far as known here, COLLINS "was a nice, steady young man of good habits," the young couple were supposed to have made a good match, and for some weeks were happy, when Collins went to Muscatine and went to work, leaving his young wife at her mother's in Rock Island until he could get ready to go to housekeeping. Fortunately a letter for him was received by her, written by COLLINS' brother, telling him he had better return and look after his wife and child. This was a terrible blow to the young wife, who, when COLLINS returned from Muscatine, charged him with having deceived her and having another wife. This he denied, when she told him of the letter. He alleged it was only a joke of his brother's, but his "good talk" did not avail, and he was ordered from the house. He left, and a week ago last night, about 12 o'clock, he made his appearance in his wife's chamber and awoke the lady, desired her to dress and prepare to leave with him. He was armed with a hatchet and revolver, and threatened if she made any outcry he would kill her. A young lady who was rooming with Mrs. COLLINS was awakened, and the commotion aroused Mrs. AYERS, mother of Mrs. COLLINS, who came to the room. An alarm was given and the bigamist fled. Yesterday he was seen in Rock Island. Marshal CROPPER got upon his track, following him to this side, where he was arrested as stated. Since the receipt of the letter the young lady he so cruelly deceived has learned that COLLINS is a great scamp, and has a wife at Mowrin, Earnest township, Canada West, (wife No. 1,) also one in Washtenaw County, Michigan, (wife No. 2,) and one said to be in Rockford, Illinois, (wife No. 3.) Wife No. 2 learning of wife No. 1, has lately procured a divorce from the scamp. COLLINS is undoubtedly a case. When he learned of the letter from his brother being intercepted, he immediately wrote to the writer, begging him to write him again and deny it all and try to pass it off as a joke, giving as a reason that he had married into a wealthy and respectable family in Rock Island and they would prosecute him and send him to the Penitentiary. The brother, instead of complying, inclosed the letter to Mrs. COLLINS No. 4, at Rock Island, who has also received such information as proves that the "nice young man of good habits," who came to Rock Island as Lieut. COLLINS, wearing a uniform, &c., is a great scamp, that he has been a bounty jumper, and that he has long since been discarded by his relations, who reside in Indiana County, Penn. He is now in a fair way to return to a state of single blessedness at Joliet, and his career of rascality ended. The young lady he married in Rock Island is only 16 years of age, of most respectable family, well known there, where they have resided for the past four years.

TRICHINIASIS IN IOWA.

Alarming Features of the Disease—Circumstantial Account of the Calamity in Marion County.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

MARION, Linn County, Iowa, Thursday, June 14.

A most intense excitement in this community has been created—and I notice from the papers considerable attention attracted throughout the country—by the occurrence of that mysterious and dreadful disease known as trichiniases, or pork disease; and, believing that a true and complete report of the facts would not be uninteresting to your numerous readers, I am induced to furnish the following history of the cases:

A family of 10 in this place, composed of Mr. BEMIS, aged 72; Mrs. BEMIS, 57; HENRY BEMIS, 23; WHITTIER BEMIS, 20; Mr. LANSING, (son-in-law of Mr. BEMIS,) his wife, two little sons and two little daughters were all, except Mr. LANSING, peculiarly and seriously attacked, about the 10th of April, with a disease of an unusual and remarkable set of symptoms, such as vomiting, diarrhœa, pains in the bowels, profuse sweating, swelling of the face, stiffening of the muscles of the jaw, with fever of a typhoid character. After a week or so, great pains were felt in the muscles of the arms, legs, &c., similar to muscular rheumatism, accompanied with considerable swelling of the limbs and a general dropsical effusion throughout the cellular tissue.

In the absence of positive knowledge that the patients had eaten trichinous meat, and the fever assuming a somewhat typhoid character, the attending physician, Dr. E. M. SMITH, was induced, in the absence of a better name, to diagnose the disease typhoid fever, and treated the cases accordingly, combating the symptoms as they presented themselves.

On April 30, Drs. H. RISTINE and T. S. BARDWELL were called in consultation with Dr. SMITH, and, after thorough investigation, all three of the physicians came to the conclusion that the symptoms clearly indicated trichiniasis. In the meantime, it had been ascertained that all the family except Mr. LANSING had been eating more or less of raw ham, the severity of the disease being in proportion to the amount eaten by each. Mr. LANSING, who ate none at all, was not affected, he being the only one that was not. The second day after the consultation, June 1, Mr. LANSING'S little boy, aged 13, died. Next day HENRY BEMIS died, and Mr. LANSING'S other little boy died on the 9th—three in all up to the present date. The old people, Mr. and Mrs. BEMIS, are hourly expected to die. A *post-mortem* was held over the body of the first that died, and a portion of the muscle from different parts of the body were obtained and thoroughly examined with the microscope by all the doctors of Marion and several from Cedar Rapids, who found the parasite in large numbers, variously estimated, by different ones on different pieces of muscle, to contain from 180,000 to 261,000 to the square cubic inch. Portions were also sent to Prof. J. ADAMS ALLEN, M. D., LL. D.; J. W. FREER, M. D.; EPHRAIM INGALS, M. D., and Dr. LASKIE MILLER, M. D., of the Rush Medical College, Chicago; to Prof. AUSTIN FLINT, M. D., of New-York; to Prof. LUDLAM, of the Hahnemann School, Chicago, and to ASA HOW, M. D., of Dubuque, Iowa, for examination. As far as has been heard from, these gentlemen have all found the muscles swarming with trichinæ—the average of the whole being 200,000 to the cubic inch. The motions of the parasite were plainly discernible in almost every specimen placed beneath the microscope. A piece of the ham of which the family ate could not be obtained for examination, but a portion of the same hog that the family partook of was previously given to a healthy sow, which resulted in its death. The muscle of the sow was examined, and found to be full of trichinæ.

I will here state that the hogs, from one of which the ham that the family ate was obtained, were raised by a member of the family living in the country, and that some of his hogs had had "hog cholera" last Fall, but, recovering from the disease, as was supposed, were fattened and butchered with the rest. Doubtless the meat eaten by the family was from one of the hogs that had the cholera last Fall. The inference is clear, then, that "hog cholera" in the hog is the same disease as trichiniasis in man, and that, if man eats the raw flesh of swine infected with cholera, he will have trichiniasis, and if the hog should eat a portion of the muscle of a man infected with trichinæ, the hog would be taken with "hog cholera;" or, in other words, it is the same disease.

In view of the alarming and startling character of this new disease, it is very natural that people should feel a little apprehensive about the use of pork, and that the acknowledged existence of such a fearful disease in pork will greatly affect the pork market. But, with proper watchfulness and care, no fears need be entertained. If the acknowledged theory of trichinæ is true, and if trichinæ in the hog is the cause of the "hog cholera," the same disposition should be made of all hogs affected that is generally made of dogs affected with hydrophobia. Though cooking is generally believed to destroy the parasite, at any rate it is much safer to avoid uncooked pork in any shape. If there are those who are not satisfied with these precautions, they can make themselves doubly sure by procuring the proper kind of a microscope and examining for themselves each piece of pork they propose to eat.

Since writing the above, Dr. HENRY RISTINE, of this place, reports that he has just visited six similar cases in the Jordan family, in this county, twelve miles north of this place. All of these patients have been eating raw ham.

J. H. WILSON, M. D.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW STAR BY A YOUNG ASTRONOMER.—About the last week of May a lad by the name of AUGUSTUS TAFT, a son of Dr. TAFT of this city, thirteen years of age, discovered a hitherto unknown star, in the Constellation of the Crown. At first it was invisible to the naked eye, but rapidly grew brighter, till it could be seen without the aid of a glass. A day or two after young TAFT's discovery, Prof. GOULD, of the Cambridge Observatory, discovered the same star. It proves to be one of the third magnitude.—*Hartford Times, June 16.*

LAW REPORTS.

The Donnelly Manslaughter Case—A Victim of Robbery Pleads for his Enemy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Yesterday, the case of Daniel and Miles O'Reilley, indicted for manslaughter in having caused the death of Patrick Donnelly, in the tenement-house No. 254 East Fourteenth-street, on the night of the 22d of April, by stabbing him in the abdomen with a knife, inflicting a wound one inch wide and three inches deep, the wounded man having lived two days after the assault, came up for trial, Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the people, and Mr. Robert D. Holmes for the prisoners. In opening the case Mr. Bedford said the prisoners at the bar, Daniel O'Reilley and Miles O'Reilley, stand jointly indicted for the crime of manslaughter, being charged with having unlawfully taken the life of Patrick Donnelly. Here, gentlemen, if the witnesses for the prosecution are to be believed, and as far as I know there is no reason why they should not be, we have a case of fearful homicide, characterized by circumstances not only unusual, but marked by an atrocity rarely equaled in the record of crime. The evidence will disclose the following facts: About 9 o'clock in the evening of the 22d day of April last, the deceased was standing at the front door of his residence, No. 254 East Fourteenth-street, in this City, when Miles O'Reilley, without justification or the slightest provocation, struck deceased a violent blow under the left ear. The deceased thereupon, naturally, attempted to defend himself from this wanton assault—they finally clinched, and were afterward separated. Reilley was taken into the house, and the difficulty was apparently over. Very soon Reilley came out, deliberately rolled up his sleeves, saying as he did so, to the deceased, "Come on, I am prepared for you," and immediately commenced an attack upon deceased. During this second scuffle we will prove that Daniel O'Reilley, the brother of Miles O'Reilley, was seen standing in the hallway of the premises, No. 254 East Fourteenth-street, with a weapon in his hand, waiting his opportunity, and approaching assassin-like toward the deceased, who was then struggling with Miles O'Reilley, dealt him three blows in rapid succession and then fled. Instantly the deceased placed his hands upon his abdomen and piteously exclaimed "I am stabbed!" Upon examining deceased it was discovered that he had received three wounds—one in the arm, one in the breast, and another in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died. We will prove that after a desperate and severe struggle with the officers, both the O'Riellevs were arrested. That, at the very moment and on the very spot where the officers arrested Daniel O'Reilley, was found a large knife. On being arrested, we will also prove to you that Miles O'Reilley stated to the officer who had him in charge, that the cause of the difficulty was an old grudge, which had existed for some weeks between deceased and the O'Reilleys. Such, in brief, are the sad details of this homicide. If, Gentleman of the Jury, the prosecution succeed in fixing, beyond all doubt, the commission of this crime upon the prisoners at the bar, your duty will be a very plain one. You are sworn to render a verdict in accordance with the evidence. Your sympathies are not to be with the prisoners, nor should your prejudices be against them. The Commonwealth, whose rights have been invaded, look to you for protection and indemnity.

The witnesses called to sustain the statement made by Mr. Bedford to the Court and Jury, were: Mary Donnelly, the wife of the murdered man, Patrick Brady, Joseph Tracy, Henry L. Smith, William Shannon, Michael McGuire and Francis Fawcett. The case occupied the whole day, and was adjourned till to-day.

Thomas McGlynn, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary, having, on the night of the 24th of February, broken into the tobacco manufactory and cigar store of Benj. Ash, No. 91 Avenue D, and stolen therefrom leaf tobacco of the value of $600. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Sebastian Guigler, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty of petit larceny. On June 7 the accused was in the Worden House, No. 28 Bowery, where he caught Carl J. Meyer, a resident of Philadelphia, by the neck, and struck him on the face, at the same time robbing him of sundry articles of jewelry, including a gold Maltese cross, worth $65, which he said had been presented to him by a "dead knight." It was at the "dead of night" when the assault and robbery took place. Guigler was arrested at the time and taken to the Station-house by Officer Beer. At the Station-house some of the articles were found on his person, hence his commitment for trial. Since that time Mr. Meyer having discovered that there was a way of having his "Dead Knight's" cross restored, as also the other articles taken from him on the memorable occasion, he came into Court yesterday and pleaded the cause of Guigler with a philanthropic unction worthy of a citizen of the "City of Brotherly love." He said he had discovered Guigler to be a man that "earned his bread by the sweat of the brow." Under this showing the District Attorney abandoned the case, and the Recorder observing that it was the most misty case he had heard of, suspended sentence and discharged the prisoner.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 19.

Before—Barnard, P. J., Sutherland and Ingraham, J. J.

John Hackett *vs.* the People; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; opinion by Ingraham, J.

Edward R. Gridley *vs.* Fernando Wood, Laura E. Richards *vs.* the same; judgments affirmed with costs; opinion by Sutherland. Kerr and others *vs.* Blodgett & Mead, James B. Wilson *vs.* the same; judgment affirmed; opinions by Barnard, P. J., Sutherland, J., dissenting. Leonard J. Lynch *vs.* Edward C. Johnson; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event; opinion by Ingraham, J. Emile Sauer *vs.* Charles A. Wright; order affirmed, with costs; opinion by Barnard, P. J.

Case argued at January Term, 1866: James Thompson *vs.* Daniel E. Sickles; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event; opinion by Barnard, P. J., and Clerke, J.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 19.

By Justice Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Wm. Hall *vs.* Henry J. Keefer; Chas. Carow *vs.* Chas. Donohue, &c.; Nathan Max et al. *vs.* Robert Froelick; Augustus W. Nitsch *vs.* Wm. Laeggett et al.; Victor Bishop et al. *vs.* Paul R. G. Perry; John Ahrens et al. *vs.* Thomas Clark; American Mutual Insurance Company *vs.* Freeman Wood; Alfred North et al. *vs.* John Clendenning; Max Erlebach et al. *vs.* Joseph Schloss; U. Underhill *vs.* Abraham Isaacs; Harmon Vaughn et al. *vs.* James Montgomery; motion granted for the fourth Friday; George B. Gore *vs.* Albert Bristol et al.; Bernard Fox et al. *vs.* John Collins, &c.; Wm. S. Hunt et al. *vs.* H. F. A. Gerke; In the matter of Patrick Perry *vs.* N. P. O'Brien; Joshua N. Perkins et al. *vs.* Francis H. Salters; reference ordered by consent. Helen R. Mason *vs.* John L. Blackwood et al.; judgment opened on conditions, so far as to allow the defendant to put in an answer and have the case tried. The judgment in the meantime to stand as security.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Chas. Glanz et al. *vs.* Frederick Haupt; George W. Turner *vs.* N. P. Larsen; John Gundrum *vs.* George Gundrum.

By Justice G. G. Barnard.

Michael Keenan *vs.* Bridget Keanan; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 19.

By Justice McCann.

James C. Brevoort, &c., *vs.* The United States Patent Banking Company; motion for a perpetual injunction granted with $10 costs—papers in the Clerk's office. In the matter of Henrietta Hereforth *vs.* Philip Levy; motion granted; papers in Clerk's office. In the matter of Isaac Habberstadt *vs.* the same; the same decision.

By Justice Monell.

Chas. B. Allen *vs.* F. F. Menager; order signed and filed in Clerk's office.

Graduates of the University Law School Admitted to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 19.

Present, Barnard, P. J., and Clerke and Sutherland, J. J.

The following named gentlemen, graduates of the New-York Law University, were yesterday duly admitted attorneys and counsellors of this State: Edward Binsse, Alexander T. Compton, Benjamin

F. Soeva, Wm. B. Sinclair, Ernest Hall, Montgomery M. Livinston, Daniel F. Lippencott, Henry M. Wallace, E. Clarence Hyatt, and John Hamilton. J. Hamilton Bryan, a graduate, has duly received his diploma as such, but could not take the oath of office required by the Constitution, owing to the fact that he is not twenty-one years of age.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions and the balance of the preferred causes. Enumerated calendar, Nos. 30, 31, 32, 35, 36.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Calendar unchanged.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Held by Justice POTTER. Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 1115, 903, 1371, 879, 969, 1471, 1296, 1297, 1581, 1261, 371, 79, 723, 971, 563, 661, 35, 1325, 863, 1323. *Part II.*—Held by Justice GROVER, at No. 71 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 A. M.—Nos. 170, 866, 1456, 1288, 1202, 852, 818, 1172, 1100, 1082, 314, 334, 968, 312, 1238, 1326, 1476, 1284, 174, 1348.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice INGRAHAM. Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 o'clock. Nos. 8, 23, 37, 52, 67. The call commences at No. 72.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 2, 34, 42.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

CARRYING BURGLAR'S TOOLS.

Sylvester Kelly, a German-American, who when arraigned could only understand German, but after the trial had progressed a little, forgot all his German, and spoke first-rate English, was charged by Officer Charles Keubler with carrying burglar's tools, with intent to commit a burglary. Witness, who was an officer of the Tenth Precinct, said that on the 12th of June, about 1 o'clock in the morning, he saw the prisoner lounging around. At 3:30 o'clock the officer again saw him go into an alley, where he remained three or four minutes, and Officer Keubler went in after him, and found him hard at work at the door of a lager-beer saloon—the back entrance to the store. When the officer came up to the fellow he had managed, in that short time, to make a circle of holes around the lock, which, with the chisel that he had in his possession, would in five minutes longer have cut the lock entirely out. Had there been any bolts to the door he could then have inserted his arm and removed them. He was found guilty and sentenced to six months in the Pentitentiary, all the punishment the Court could impose.

CURIOUS CHARGE OF SHOPLIFTING.

Maria Stewart, a very lady-like woman, was charged with stealing a piece of linen, worth $22, from the store of Adolphus Lane, No. 11 Maiden-lane. Harry E. Ogden, the witness, said he was a clerk in the store. He charged the defendant with stealing the goods, from the fact that she was the only person near the goods when they were missed. A little further on in his testimony he said the goods were missed four hours after the accused had left the store. Toward the end of his testimony he said there was a gentleman in the store with her, at least he threw out the inference that the gentleman was with her. Next day the witness went to Police headquarters, and gave a description of the thief, and the goods were returned to Mr. Lane. On the strength of that description the defendant was arrested, and witness identified her having been in the store with a gentleman, and for that reason, missing the goods four hours afterward, he preferred the charge of larceny.

The Court thought it a very strange case—very strange, indeed—that the goods should, after the complaint had been made, be returned, and that there should be so little evidence against the accused. Some of the detectives appeared to work up their cases worse than newly-appointed patrolmen. The evidence was insufficient to convict, and the accused was discharged.

SHARP PRACTICE.

Bernard Cassidy, proprietor of a hack, was charged with stealing five dollars from John L. Hunter, of Hartford, Conn. Complainant, when he arrived in the City, was besieged by hackmen, and he gave his baggage to defendant, who put in on a carriage and got up on a seat by the driver. Complainant was conveyed to his destination, and not having any change he gave a five-dollar bill to Cassidy, who gave it to the driver to get change. The driver, who has not been arrested, never came back with the change, and the owner of the carriage refusing to give the change, was arrested on a charge of larceny. Counsel moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that, although some might think it sharp practice, yet it was no crime. The driver had betrayed his master. The case was dismissed, but Mr. Hunter was told to report the case to the Mayor, who will, if a proper defence is not set up, revoke the driver's license. It is due to Mr. Hunter to say that when on his way to Court yesterday morning, he was offered five dollars by Cassidy to absent himself, but he refused. He said he believed that this sort of sharp practice prevailed very extensively in the City, and for the sake of others he would do what he could to stop it.

TAKEN ON TRUST AND WIPED OUT IN KICKS.

Andrew Hay, a very amiable-looking landlord, was charged with assaulting Peter Jones. Peter said: I came by there a week ago yesterday, and he (Hay) was out in front of his house, and I said, "Mr. Hay, are you able to treat this morning? I spent too much money yesterday." I walked inside, and he treated. A farmer came in, and I said, "That is a big mare you have." He said, "Pretty good sized." Then he said he guessed he would have a cup of coffee, and asked if I wouldn't like a cup of coffee and a piece of fish. I said, "Certainly." I went in with the farmer, and he said to the waiter, pointing to me, "Give that chap what he wants." I got my breakfast and came out. I was longer than the farmer. He went out before me, and Mr. Hay stopped me as I was going out, and says he, "Ain't you going to pay for what you've swallowed?" I raised my hands in astonishment. I thought the farmer had paid for me. Says I, "Lor, an' didn't he pay?" "Pay!" said Hay, and without another word he hit me on the side of the head and sent me reeling to the other side of the store, and before I got balanced I had half a dozen kicks that I feel yet. I was perfectly sober at the time. A witness by the name of George Cruckshank was called for the defence, who testified that complainant was so drunk on that occasion that Mr. Hay had to put him twice out of his place. Counsel called Mr. Smith, who, he said, would testify that Jones was so solidly drunk that it would take a battering ram to get him out of the place, but before this witness was sworn, Mr. Spencer looked at the complainant and moved its dismissal. It lacked the jurat of the Magistrate. The motion was granted.

A SKELETON IN THE CLOSET.

Henry McArdle, a baker, was charged with shamefully abusing his wife Bridget. Complainant, who was a very tidy-looking woman, said that four years ago she was married to her husband in Ireland. Two years after their marriage the husband came to this country, leaving her with a baby to support. For a whole year she heard nothing from him. His excuse was that being in the South he could not get out of it. At last communication was resumed, and he sent enough money to bring her here. Five weeks ago they again met, and the first night they were together she was badly beaten. Every day since her arrival here she has been more or less badly abused. Unable to stand it longer she caused her husband's arrest. He was convicted and sent back to prison; she left the Court without a solitary friend.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

Christopher Brown was charged by Officer George W. Winters with cruelty to a horse, beating it with a cart-rung. The officer said that on Saturday, the 16th inst., he saw the prisoner drive through University-place with a half load of grass. He was driving on the wrong side of the street, and he ran into an ice-wagon. He got on the other side of the street, and ran into a grocer's wagon; further on he ran on the pavement. The officer said he could not tell whether this was the fault of the horse or the man, but the man stopped the horse, got off his cart, and hit the animal across the leg with a cart-rung. The defence set up was that the horse was baulky, and couldn't get along without beating. Defendant was found guilty and fined $10.

SERIOUS OFFENCE.

Oscar Braggs, aged 26, was discovered committing a felonious assault on his neice, aged 5, in a public park, by Michael Kelly, a passer by. The evidence was too positive to admit of a doubt, and the Court regretted that it had not the power to give him six years, instead of six months, in the Penitentiary.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Betts.

Yesterday the Captain and Mate of the steamer *Borussia*, plying between this port and Hamburg, appeared before the Commissioner and preferred charges against two of the seamen of that vessel for mutinous conduct during the last voyage to this port. The men were duly arrested, and the Commissioner remanded them to Ludlow-street Jail, where they will remain until the steamer sails, when they will be returned to Hamburg for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 19, 1866.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	129	500	Canton Co.	60
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68...R.	126	500	do.......b10	60½
30,000	do....2d call.	125	10	Del. & Hud. Canal.	155
19,000	U. S.5s,'71...C.	103	100	Cum. Coal. P.	45
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	106¼	100	At. Mail St. C.	127¾
14,000	U. S. 6s,'81...C.	110⅞	100	Boston W. P.	42½
1,500	U.S.6s,5-20s C'62.	103⅜	200	Spruce Hill C.	4½
2,000	do.......Small	104	100	do	4½
5,000	do.	103⅜	33	New-York Cen.	98⅜
15,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	102⅞	100	do.	98⅜
500	do.	103	100	Chic. & Alt.	96⅝
45,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C'65	103	25	Erie R.	59
30,500	do.	102¾	400	do.	58⅞
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20sR.'65	103¼	100	do.......s10	58⅝
8,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	96⅞	200	Erie R. P.	77
22,000	do.	96⅞	200	Hudson R.	111
15,000	Tr. Notes.7 3-10s. First Ser.	102⅞	400	Reading R.	109
			200	do.......s30	108⅞
10,000	do.....2d Ser.	102⅞	100	M. So. & N.I.	78⅞
82,500	do.	102¾	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	84⅞
35,000	do.Third Ser.	102⅞	1500	do.	85
9,000	do.....2d call	102⅞	200	do.......2d call	85⅜
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73..	95⅞	300	do.	85½
1,000	Ga. State 6s.	105	300	do.	85⅝
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	79	200	do.	86
			300	do.......b15	86
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	27⅜	150	Chic. & N. W	30
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	93	300	do.......s30	30
6,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	93	300	do.	30⅛
9,000	do.....2d call	92	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	59
10,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	103	400	Cleve. & Tol.	106⅜
4,000	Harlem 1st M.	100	200	do.	106
6,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	75	100	Chic. & R. Is.	93⅜
1,000	P.,Ft.W.&Ch. 1st	102	40	do.	93⅜
6,500	do.	101⅜	300	do.......2d call	93⅞
2,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d.	96	300	P., F. W. & C.	97⅛
12	Metropol. Bank	125	100	do	97⅜
50	Bk. of Commerce	113½	31	do.	97⅝
5	Bk. of Comm'th.	102	100	Alt. & T. H.	70
10	Cen. N. Bank	105½	100	Mil. & St. P.	57⅜
80	Fourth Nat. Bank.	103⅝	100	do.......2d call	58
11	do.	103⅝	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71⅜
1,200	Am. Gold....s10	150	200	do.......2d call	71⅜

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

100	West. U. Tel.	58	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	86¼
200	At. Mail S. Co.	127½	100	do	86⅞
100	Erie R.	59	100	Chic. & R. I.	94
50	New-York Cen.	98⅜	300	do	94⅛
25	do	98⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	97⅞

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000	U.S.6s,'81 C.	110⅞	100	N. Y. Central	98⅞
56,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C'62	103⅜	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	79
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	102⅞	100	do	79⅛
25,000	O. & M. Cer...b30	27⅜	200	Erie R.	59
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	92	200	Reading R.....s30	108⅞
5,000	P., F. W. & C.3d.	92	800	Clev. & Pitts	86⅛
200	Manhattan Gas	145	200	Cleve. & Tol.	106
100	Boston W. P.	41	500	do.	106⅛
100	do.......b30	42	100	do.......2d call	106
100	Spruce H. C.	4⅜	50	do.	106
100	Western U.Tel.	57⅞	100	Chic. & R. I.	94⅝
100	Mariposa Pr...b30	23⅝			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Boston W. P.	45½	400	Reading R.	109⅜
200	Spruce H. C.	4½	300	Ill. Cen. R.	122½
1400	Erie R.	59	100	do.......s3	122¾
500	do.......c	59	200	Chi. & N. W.	30½
200	do.......s3	58⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	84⅞
400	do.	58⅞	500	do.......b10	84⅞
300	M. S. & N. I.	78⅞	500	do.......s5	84⅞
300	do.	79	100	do.......s3	84⅞
100	do.......s10	79	300	do.......s3	84⅞
100	do.......b10	78⅞	500	do.......b10	84⅞
300	do.	79	120	do.	84⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Cumb. Coal	44⅞	1400	Clev. & Pitts.	86⅛
200	do.......s3	45	500	do.......b3	86⅜
100	do.......b10	45	100	do.	86⅜
200	Spruce Hill C.	4½	100	do.......b10	86⅜
100	West. U. Tel.	57⅜	100	do.......b3	86⅜
100	do.	57⅜	1200	do.......b3	86⅜
100	do.......s3	57⅛	300	do.......b10	86⅜
300	Erie Railroad	59	200	do.......b15	86⅜
1500	do.	59⅛	200	do.	86⅜
200	do.	58⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol.	106⅛
100	do.......b15	59	200	Chic. & R. I.	94⅛
400	do.......c	58⅞	100	do.......s3	94⅛
300	do.......b3	59⅛	400	do.	94⅛
400	do.	59	100	do.......s3	94
800	Reading R.	108⅞	300	do.	94
800	M. S. & N. I. R.	78⅞	100	do.......b10	94⅛
200	do.	78⅞	300	do.	94⅛
400	do.......b3	78⅞	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	59⅜
100	do.	78⅞	100	do.......b10	59½
100	do.	78⅞	300	P.F.W. & C.	97⅜
300	Chi. & N. W.	30⅜	100	do.......s5	97⅜
200	do.......s10	30⅜	100	do.	97⅜
100	do.......b10	30½			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Cum. Coal.......b3	45	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅜
300	Quick. Min. Co	50½	500	do.......b3	79⅜
100	do.	50⅜	500	do.	79
100	do.	50⅜	300	do.......b10	79⅜
100	West. U. Tel.	57½	400	do.	79⅜
100	do.......s30	57⅜	300	do.	79⅜
100	do.......b5	57⅜	500	Clev. & Pitts.......s3	86
300	Erie R.	60	300	do.......s3	86⅜
1800	do.	59⅜	300	do.......b30	86½
1500	do.......s3	59⅜	200	Chi. & R. I.	94⅛
200	do.......b10	59⅜	400	do.......b10	94⅛
400	do.	59⅜	500	do.......s3	94⅛
500	do.......b3	59½	500	do.	94⅛
600	do.......b15	59⅜	200	do.	94⅛
200	do.......s3	59⅜	200	Chic. & N. W.	30⅛
400	do.	59⅜	100	do.......b3	30⅛
300	Hud. Riv. R.	112	500	Chic. & N.W.P.	59⅜
100	do.......b3	112	100	do.......s10	59⅜
200	Reading R.	109	200	do.......b10	59½
400	do.	109	400	do.	59⅜
200	do.......s10	109⅛	200	P., F.W.& C.	97⅜
500	do.......b3	108⅞	100	do.	97⅜
200	Cleve. & Tol.	106⅛	200	do.	97⅜

TUESDAY, June 19—P. M.

The Gold speculation of Saturday and Monday fairly broke down to-day, sales being made below 150 ₱ cent., a difference of *twenty per cent.* against the highest point to which the price was rushed up yesterday morning. The fall to-day was made more precipitate than it might otherwise have been by the failure of one of the leading *Bull* operators. As he was unable to make good his engagements, a very considerable amount of Gold was sold out for his account, cash, to-day. As intimated in our weekly review on Monday morning, the speculation above 140@145 ₱ cent., was inaugurated on no reasonable commercial calculation. The export demand was about drawing to its close. There was not the slightest chance of creating distrust in the Currency—Greenback or National Bank. The Money crisis in London and the Cotton crisis in Liverpool had been fairly turned even before one-half our recent Gold Shipments had arrived out to their relief. The Customs demand for Gold could not be large, while the price of Gold was rapidly advancing in June, and would be wholly qualified by the Gold Interest payments early in July. But the suggestion of any one or the whole of these reasons against the violently upward speculation was not expected to avail for its immediate arrest. The gambling purchases in the Gold Room on the fallacious belief that the entire supply of Gold in New-York could and would be *cornered*, were bound to run their race. We believed then it would be a short one, but certainly not so short as only two days experience has proved it to be.

The price of Gold having fallen to 150@149 ₱ cent., we are able to quote a little better demand for Exchange on London and Paris. The rates in Gold are ½ ₱ cent. higher than yesterday, but still 2@2½ ₱ cent. below the shipping point, and the inquiry by no means equal to the readiness of the best drawers to meet it at 107⅞@108¼ on London.

The market for Money continues easy at 5@6 ₱ cent. There was some employment yesterday to carry forward the Gold speculation, but borrowers to-day found this operation unprofitable, and the Gold itself was turned in the Street, before 2 o'clock, without cost to borrower or lender.

On the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street the Government securities were all firm, except the 5-20s of 1862, on which the large advance of Monday was not sustained by ½@1 ₱ cent. They closed 103⅜ ₱ cent. The 6 ₱ cents of 1881 were wanted at 110⅞ ₱ cent., including the July coupon, and 106@105⅜ for the registered stock, ex-interest. The reinvestment of the dividends of June 15 on the 7.30 ₱ cents creates an active demand for the 7.30 ₱ cents. of all classes.

The Railway speculation was fairly active on Erie, Pittsburg, Toledo, and Rock Island, and prices for other descriptions were well supported. The Pittsburg movement was especially buoyant, 8,000 shares being taken up at the Second Board at 86¼, as against 82¼, the cheapest sales of last week. Toledo sold at 106¼, and Erie at 59½@59⅜ ₱ cent. As the extreme excitement in the Gold Room fall off, there is rather more attention turned to the Stock Exchange speculation and to the Government Securities. Parties who are content with moderate profits, and who look to the turn of events in Europe as likely to renew the demand abroad for the United States Stocks, as well as Money lenders who find no other employment so safe or profitable, prefer to operate in Governments. Another class, who separate the best and surest dividend Railways, like New-York Central, Reading, Fort Wayne, Rock Island, &c., from the more "fancy" descriptions, believe in a rise on these Stocks corresponding with their current business, and remunerating incomes; and to these may be added the more numerous class of speculators who move for or against the general list of Railways and Miscellaneous Shares. The following quotations were made at 5 o'clock P. M.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅞	96⅞	Northwest	30⅜	30⅛
U. S. 5-20s	104⅜	103⅜	N. West Pref.	59	59⅜
U. S. 7.30s	102⅞	102⅞	Rock Island	93⅜	94⅛
N. Y. Central	99⅛	98⅞	Fort Wayne	97⅛	97⅜
Erie	59⅜	59⅜	Cumb'land Coal	45	45
Hudson	110½	111⅜	Quicksilver	50½	50⅜
Reading	109⅛	108⅞	Mariposa	11⅜	11⅜
Mich. Southern	79⅛	79⅛	Mariposa Pref.	23⅜	23⅜
Illinois Central	123½	120⅜	Canton	60⅜	60
Pittsburgh	83⅜	86	Ohio Certificates	27⅜	27⅜
Tennessee 6s	95⅜	96⅜	American Gold	157	152⅜
Missouri 6s	80	80⅜	Bills on London	108	108

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	132	Bank of the Republic	112
Mechanics'	120	Metropolitan	125
Union	115	St. Nicholas	104½
America	135	Commonwealth	101
Phenix	105	New-York County	151
North River	124	Park	152
Tradesmen's	135	Central National	105½
Greenwich	125	First National	207
State of New York	107	Fourth National	103⅝
Commerce	113	Ninth National	111
Chatham	135	Oriental	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R Est.	86	Lack. & West'n Bds.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	85	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	103½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M., ex	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	101½	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	99½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	103	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s,2d M. s.f.'85	100	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	97½	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch.1st M.	101½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Pitts.,Ft.W. & Ch. 2d.	96
Mich.C.nw,1st M,8s, '82	109	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	90
Ch.B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	95
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	90	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort.	96
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Chi. & Alt. Income	87
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	95½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	103	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M.	90½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	74	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows; Receipts, $1,905,588 73, including for Customs, $343,000; Gold Notes, $300,000. Payments, $1,578,916 95. Balance, $93,267,389 31.

Mr. BYRON MURRAY, Jr., formerly Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, and now of the firm of BIRCH, MURRAY & Co., Wall-street, has been elected a member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

The City of Keokuk, Iowa, having funded its old Railway debt into an 8 ₱ cent. new obligation, advertises to pay the July coupon on the latter at the Central National Bank in this City.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $2,397,972. Included in the exports were 1,392 bales cotton, of the currency value of $154,871.

Our 5-20s on the Continent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following passage occurs in a letter of a German friend of mine, (a merchant of long experience,) dated Bremen, June 2, per *Hansa*. It strikingly illustrates the view taken there in well-informed German quarters that a Continental war would lead to a *hoarding of United States gold-bearing Bonds*, in preference to the old-fashioned hoarding of gold in Louis d'Ors and ducats, which any regimental commander might press from the holders by forced loans or requisitions.

A thousand ducats can be divided up to pay a regiment of a thousand men, but a thousand dollar bond cannot be used in that way, and beside, it can be more easily secreted.

Therefore, look for a hoarding of Five-Twenty Bonds by the landowners and peasantry of the Continent, and for a strong investment demand by the unfortunate Englishmen who have saved something out of the wreck of the numerous burst-up "Limited Corporations."

But to the passage. It is a follows:

"A great investment demand for 5-20s is *now setting in from the peasantry and that class of people*, especially since the war looks inevitable. They consider the stock, and probably justly so, the safest thing to hold in such a crisis."

You may make any use you may see proper of this communication. W.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 37 bbls. Ashes, 9,562 bbls. Flour, 416 bbls. and 2,000 bags Corn Meal, 78,178 bushels Corn, 13,778 bushels Oats, 1,202 bushels Malt, 30 pkgs. Cut Meats, 216 pkgs. Lard, and 120 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in less demand, at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $15 75@$16 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is inactive at 41c.@43c. for Western Yellow, ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are held with rather more firmness, but are quiet.

COFFEE—Is in less urgent request, including Java at 24½c.@25½c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@20c., Laguayra at 17c.@19c., Rio at 14½c.@20c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 7,706 bags; sales 14,251 bags—the latter including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, "2,130 per *Amanda*, 1,000 per *Lord Baltimore*, 1,000 per *Alpha*, 1,983 per *P. C. Warwick*, 477 per *Campanero*, 2,700 per *Olivia Davis*, 1,247 per steamer *South America*, 254 per *Solferino*, and 3,460 per *Hetty Ellen*. The market closes dull, at our lower quotations." Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 189,765 bags, including of Rio and Santos, 131,077 bags; of Java, Government bags, 3,240 bags; of Ceylon, 21,709 bags; of Maracaibo, 4,028 bags; of Laguayra, 22,573 bags; of St. Domingo, 1,050 bags, and of other descriptions, 6,088 bags.

Stock of Rio.

New-Orleans, bags	4,500
Mobile, bags	2,700
Baltimore, bags	19,000
Philadelphia, bags	8,000
New-York, bags	131,077
Grand total, bags	165,277

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping, under the more liberal receipts, and the rapid decline in gold. Middlings ranged to-day from 39c.@41c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,200 bales, against receipts of 5,505 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,053
Receipts since June 1, 1866	28,353
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	363,041
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	792,839
Exports week ending this afternoon	1,392
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	457,321

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 26c.; Atlantic H, 26c.; Atlantic V, 20c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 37½c.; Masonville, 33½c.; Wheaton Company, 20c. Prints—Sprague, 20½c.; Pacific, 20c.; Amoskeag, 16c.; American, 19½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, 1¼-inch tapes, 50c.@75c.; 3-inch tapes, 70c.@$1 05. Corsets—Thompson's French Woven B B, $12@$13, gold. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrete No. 1, Double Extra, Extra Corrugated, and Silver Corrugated, $16@$35; Goldsmith's Patent, Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $1 50—less 30 ₱ cent. Ticks—Onega B, 40c.; Everett, 32½c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 35c.; Haymaker, 29c. Denims—Manchester, 32½c.; Pearl River, 52½c.

FEATHERS—Are in limited demand at 25c.@85c. for poor to very choice live geese ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are in more request at $3 50@$3 60 for Canton, No. 1, ₱ box.

FLAX—Has been sparingly dealt in at 15c.@20c. for North River scutched, 16c.@18c. for Jersey do., 12c.@16c. for Jersey hand dressed, 6c.@14c, for poor to good Pennsylvania and Ohio dressed ₱ lb.

FISH—An improved demand prevails for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod, at $7 50@$7 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $19 50@$23 25 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 65c.@67c. for scaled, and 55c.@56c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, closing heavily at slightly reduced prices. Sales since our last, 8,200 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$7 75: very poor to choice Extra State at $7 50@$10, chiefly at $7 65@$8 50: round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 75@$10 25 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50	@$7 75
Extra State	7 65	@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75	@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 75	@10 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 30	@14 50
Extra Genesee	10 15	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00	@17 50

Southern Flour favors buyers. Sales since our last 470 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed. Sales, 300 bbls. Extra at $8 90@$14 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $4 90@$5 for Western, $5@$5 10 for Jersey, $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are inactive and unsettled in price.

FRUIT—Transactions have been limited and prices irregular.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last 31,000 bushels poor to choice Milwaukee Club at $2 10@$2 50 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less active, closing decidedly lower and quite heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,000 bushels at 87c.@92c. for unsound, and 93c.@96c., closing at 93c.@94c., for sound new mixed Western, ₱ bushel. New Oats are in less demand, at irregular prices. We quote new Western at 56c.@62c. ₱ bushel. Our correspondents, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co., of Milwaukee, write us, under date of June 16, as follows: "We notice that the highest priced Western oats are quoted in your market as 'Iowa' oats. By this means much injustice is done to Milwaukee, because there are no Oats going from Iowa as good as from this State. The best are from Milwaukee, and Milwaukee should receive the credit. To-day our Chamber of Commerce will send to your Produce Exchange, New-York, a bag of No. 1 Milwaukee Oats; also, samples of Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee Spring Wheat. Our grades of Wheat are miscalled in New-York, as you can easily see by referring to the samples. The best Spring Wheat that goes to New-York is "No. 1 Milwaukee," and not "Amber Iowa." A great deal of No. 2 Milwaukee, on reaching New-York, we presume, is called No. 1 Milwaukee, and hence other names are given to our No. 1."....3,000 bushels Western Rye were sold at $1 07 ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. In their circular for the *Africa*, Messrs. WOTHERSPOON & Co. give the following

Comparative Prices of Breadstuffs in Currency and Gold.

	Currency.	Gold.
Premium on gold	57 ₱ ct.	
Discount on currency		37 3-10 ₱ ct.
Sterling Exchange	170 ₱ ct.	108⅝ ₱ ct.
Flour—₱ bbl.		
Western and State Extra	$9 25@$9 75	$5 89@$6 21
Ohio and Indiana	9 75@10 50	6 21@ 6 68
Canadian	None.	nominal.
Southern	12 75@14 50	7 89@ 9 24
Fancies and high extras	18 50@ ——	11 79@ ——
Corn Meal	5 50@ ——	3 50@ ——
Wheat—₱ 60 lbs.		
Western White	3 15@ 3 35	2 00@ 2 13
Canadian	3 15@ 3 35	2 00@ 2 13
Red and Amber Spring	2 20@ 2 50	1 40@ 1 59
Freight to Liverpool	3½d.@4d.	3½d.@4d.
Freight to London	5d.@5½d.	5d.@5½d.
Freight to Cork and a market	5s. 6d.@5s.	5s. 6d.@5s.
Freight to direct ports	3s. 6d.@4s.	3s. 6d.@4s.
Indian Corn—₱ 56 lbs.		
Yellow, new and old	1 00@ 1 05	63@ 66
White, new and old	1 00@ 1 15	63@ 73
Western Mixed	94@ 95	60@ 61
Rye—₱ 56 lbs.	1 20@ 1 35	76@ 86
Barley—₱ 48 lbs.	1 00@ 1 15	63@ 73
Oats—new and old, ₱ 32 lbs.	67@ 85	43@ 54

The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of June in the years indicated:

	CANAL OPENED 1864. April 30.	1865. May 1.	1866. May 1.
Flour, bbls.	123,300	113,300	45,200
Wheat, bush.	4,215,400	661,200	464,200
Corn, bush.	984,700	997,600	2,986,400
Barley, bush.	136,900	126,500	49,900
Oats, bush.	2,056,900	2,068,700	1,321,300
Rye, bush.	63,300	58,300	84,900
Malt		129,900	78,100

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet at former prices.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request at 55c.@85c. for poor to very choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Is inactive at previous prices.

HIDES—Have been quiet and depressed.

HONEY—Has been neglected and nominal in price.

LEATHER—Has been in active request at rising prices, including Sole: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 37c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 42c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 48c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 33½c.@35c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 28c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been inactive at $1 60 for common and $2 10 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been held firmly, but have not been actively dealt in. We quote: Ingot Copper at 31c.@32½c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $44@$45; Scotch Pig, $44@$47; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $90@$105 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 62½@$6 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.; Spelter, 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.; Straits Tin, 19c., in gold; Banca Tin, 20c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—In less demand, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 48c.@62½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine, at 87c.@90c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3 12½@$9 ₱ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 50@$3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 75; Lard Oil at $1 90@$1 92; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 64@$1 66 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, JUNE 18.—*Sperm*—Has advanced to $2 50 ₱ gallon, at which holders of what few lots remain are firm, and sales of 250 bbls. have been made. Also 15 bbls. dark on private terms. *Whale*—The market for Whale is brisk, and holders firm. The transactions for the week embrace sales of 3,712 bbls. prime Northern, in parcels, at $1 25 ₱ gallon; also, 410 bbls. Coast and 200 do. dark Northern on private terms. All for manufacturing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 18, 1866	12,579	46,588	592,750
Same time last year	15,777	51,550	453,000
Exports.			
For week ending June 18, 1866	221	——	5,000
Previously	1,874	348	336,100
From Jan. 1 to date	2,095	348	341,100

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in less request at 26½c.@27c. for Crude, 41c.@42½c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@58c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 38,500 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 7,500 pieces, 56x60, 12½c.; 8,000 do., 60x64, 14½c.; 8,000 do., 60x64, 14½c. ₱ yard; middle of the week; 15,000 do., 64x64, 15c. ₱ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in by speculative buyers at lower and irregular prices, closing, however, with a renewed tendency in favor of sellers. Sales since our last 16,700 bbls., in lots, at $32 75@$33 43 for new Mess, closing at $33 12 cash; $31@$31 50 for one year old Mess; $26 75@$27 50 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,250 bbls. new Mess, June, and July delivery, sellers' and buyers' option, at $33@$33 25, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request, at 13½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@19½c. for Hams; sales 310 pkgs. Bacon is scarce and held very firm. Sales 14,045 lbs. at 17½c. for short rib, and 16c. for Cumberland. Lard is quiet to-day; sales since our last 630 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@22½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 470 bbls. Tierce Beef is unsettled. Beef Hams are quite nominal at $45@$46 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 25c.@42c for State and 23c.@32c. for Western. Cheese is in request at 9c.@21c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been held quite firmly, but has been inactive.

SEEDS—Have been dull and unsettled.

SKINS—Have been inactive, owing to the reluctance of buyers to pay asking prices. We quote (nominally) Honduras Deer, 62½c.@65c.; San Juan, 55c.@57½c.; Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.@65c.; Chagres, 60c.@62½c.; Porto Cabello, 50c.; Para, 60c., ₱ lb. Tampico Goat, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@42½c.; Payta, 40c.@42½c. ₱ lb.; Cape, 45c.@50c., cash; Madras, 55c.@60c., gold, each.

SPICES—Have been inactive at irregular prices.

SUGARS—Have been in rather less active demand, but held with firmness. Sales since our last 860 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 920 boxes Havana, 11½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in less request at 14½c.@17½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugar, 17½c.; White, A, 16½c.; Yellow, C, 15½c. cash, ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 11,000 lbs. at 21½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 335,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13½c., chiefly @12½c.@13c., and 17,000 lbs. grease at 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Transactions have been much restricted by the heavy fluctuations in gold and exchanges. Sales 101 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@15c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are held higher, but are quiet.

WHISKY—Small sales were made at $2 26½@$2 27 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 38 bales Cotton at ⅛d. ₱ lb.; and by steamer, 21,000 bushels Grain at 1½d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, a British b.rk, with Petroleum, at 5s. to British port, or 5s. 6d. to a continental port, ₱ bbl.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 19.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee offered at $2 20, without takers. CORN easier; sales No. 1 at 71½c.@72c. OATS dull; sales No. 1 at 48c. RYE 95c. BARLEY and PEAS nominal. MESS PORK $33@$33 50. LARD 23c. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS firm—Wheat 19c., Corn 16c. and Oats 10c. to New-York. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—2,806 bbls. Flour, 13,350 bushels Wheat; 73,895 bushels Corn, 82,941 bushels Oats, 35,705 bushels Rye.

FINE ARTS.

WILL CLOSE

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Forty-first Annual Exhibition of Works of Art, now open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., (corner 23d-st., and 4th-av.,) WILL CLOSE at 10 P. M. on Wednesday, July 4.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

THE RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION of Paintings and Statuary of the late E. Boonen Graves is still on exhibition at No. 23 University-place, every AFTERNOON, between 4 and 6 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE 7TH OF JUNE, in Broadway, a lady's MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, with a small sum of money, and a note by Lewis Nicholson to J. J. Viele, or bearer, indorsed in red ink. By returning the note to HILTON & Co., No. 128 Nassau-st., a suitable reward will be paid.

LOST—BANK BOOK OF THE MANHATTAN Savings Institution, No. 48,265. The finder will please return it to the Bank.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLDWELL'S PATENT BABY JUMPER, PRICE $8 and $10.

Also, Children's Carriages, Baby-Tenders, Swings, &c.

L. P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway.

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WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.

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Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,

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FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,

And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &C.

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GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.

EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

FOR SALE

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm of 26 acres for sale; a choice place, finely situated, perfectly healthy, and convenient to the City; buildings large, well built, and nearly new; abundance of fruit; will be sold cheap, on account of business engagements. Apply to owner, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at the Franklin House, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, from 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE on L. I., with 10 acres of valuable garden land; house has all the modern improvements, &c., &c.; easy of access: only one hour from New-York; will be sold at a bargain; also one on the suburbs of the village of Jamaica. For particulars, address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 83 Nassau-st.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN THE TOWN of Yonkers, a first-class two-story attic and basement house, 50x40 feet, situate on Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, five minutes' walk from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. The house is conveniently arranged, finished in modern style, and with modern improvements, viz.: gas, hot and cold water throughout, water-closets, bath-room and all the conveniences of a first-class City residence; inclosed piazza, large conservatory, 50 feet long, connected with the house. There are also on the premises a large stable, with stalls for eight horses and two cows, coach-house, workshop, coachman's house, wood and coal house. The grounds are handsomely improved and planted with evergreens and ornamental trees. The house was built in the most substantial manner, and without regard to expense, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences in the town of Yonkers. For further particulars and permit to see premises, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late JACOB B. HERRICK, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County, 10 miles from the City Hall, accessible by steamboat, steam and horse cars. There are 24 acres of land, extending to the water, all in a high state of cultivation, with every variety of choice fruit. The buildings, which are nearly new, comprise the dwelling-house, large and replete with every convenience, commanding a fine view of the Sound, adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence, having a furnace, heater, double sashes, plumbing throughout, supplying laundry, kitchen, bath-room, &c., &c.; also a gardener's house, coach-house, barns, all in perfect repair. There is also an ice-pond, ice-houses, and a fine well of soft water. A rare opportunity is offered to merchants and others to secure an elegant home. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to J. HOBART HERRICK, No. 10 South-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, situate in the town of Branford, Connecticut, about 6 miles from New-Haven and 3½ hours from New-York. The farm contains about 96 acres of fine land, is well watered and stocked with fine fruit. The mansion house (which is in fine order) was built for the owner's occupancy and in the most substantial manner. There is also a large barn, carriage-house, farmers' house and cottage. The land is high, has a fine view of Long Island Sound and unsurpassed scenery on every side. Brandon is noted for its beautiful drives, fine roads and exceeding healthfulness of location. The furniture, most of which was made to order, farming utensils, stock, wagons, carriages, &c., will be sold with the place. For particulars and permits to view the premises apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT A BARGAIN—Delightfully situated on the Raritan River, about 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., known as the Valley Farm, containing about 260 acres of choice farming land; double mansion, with spacious grounds tastefully laid out, lawn, shade trees, &c., &c.; farmer's house, ice-house (filled,) carriage-house, large barn and outhouses, hennery, &c.; large garden, graperies, fruit trees, with choice varieties of fruits; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the farm: location, for health, convenience and variety of scenery, unsurpassed; society and neighborhood unexceptionable; well adapted as a country residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE COUNTRY residence formerly occupied by Johnson Livingston, at Livingston, Columbia Co., N. Y. The premises contain about 73 acres of land, divided into lawn, garden, orchard and farming land. House is 52x40 feet, two stories, attic and basement, coach-house, stable, barns, porter's lodge, &c. Located close to the village of Livingston, and nine miles distant from the City of Hudson. The views are very beautiful, embracing the Catskill Mountains and the mountain ranges to the east, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest in the State. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, within convenient distance of the City, one of the most elegant residences in the State; on high ground, with views unsurpassed; healthfulness unquestioned. House first class, with every convenience, adapted for either Summer or Winter. The grounds are very fine, about 50 acres, with fruits of every description, shade trees old and grand, outbuildings large and first class, grapehouses, greenhouses and every appurtenance of a first-class residence. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River, with water front, located at East Haverstraw, four miles below Peekskill, and nearly opposite Stony Point; house is large and commodious, with modern improvements, in excellent repair throughout; there are 12 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and with an abundance of choice fruits, grapes under glass, &c.; the views are very fine; location retired and healthy. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—In Essex, Conn., being the late residence of John S. Chapman, deceased, consisting of a good and commodious two-story dwelling-house, outbuildings, barn, &c., a most excellent well of water, with about eight acres of land, and abundance of fruit of all kinds, trees and vines being now full, and all being under a state of good cultivation. For further information, apply to SEELEY & STEVENS, No. 32 Burling-slip, or to S. M. PRATT, Essex, Conn.

LINDENWALD.—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 220 acres in Columbia County: also, valuable land and houses at Hall's Corners, near Tarrytown; also, the Seeley farm, 212 acres, on south side of Staten Island, six miles from Vanderbilt Landing, fronting on the bay, will be exchanged on fair terms for property in West Farms, Morrisania or Yonkers, Westchester County. Inquire of LEONARD W. JEROME, No. 46 Exchange-place, or CHARLES W. BATHGATE, Fordham.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, WELL known as one of the most elegant places in the vicinity of New-York. There are 16 acres, laid out in a superior style, containing old shade and evergreen trees, choice fruit, beautiful lawn, and natural lake, filled with fish; splendid entrance and drives; no musquitoes. Price $45,000; cannot be duplicated for less than $80,000. Terms easy. Particulars at No. 155 Broadway, Room 17.

FOR SALE, AT ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF the most complete places to be found within one hour of New-York, fine house, outbuildings, six acres of land, immense quantity of fruit, all in perfect order; few minutes from cars; only requires to be seen to be appreciated; price $18,000, with part on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a first-class brown-stone four-story house, in 22d-st. near Broadway; lot 26 feet 8 inches by 90 feet deep; house 65 feet deep, finished in the best manner with all improvements, hot-air furnaces, and wainscotted stairways from basement to garret; built expressly for the owner. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, CONTAINING 25 acres, splendidly situated on the Boston turnpike, between Mamaroneck and New Rochelle, one mile from Mamaroneck depot, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound; terms moderate. For further particulars inquire at No. 70 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. A. H. WASHBURN.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FARM FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE terms, located at Morristown, N. J., two hours' ride from New-York; thirty acres of productive land, well stocked with various fruits, with a three-story dwelling-house, and small house additional, barns and outhouses, and ice-house filled. Apply to H. EVERETT RUSSELL, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO RENT.—Furnished, in Orange, N. J., the house of the subscriber, located corner Highland and Essex avs., near Valley Depot; the house is large and well built; size of lot one acre garden planted; immediate possession given. Apply on premises, or to J. S. OTIS, at H. Blaflin & Co.'s, corner Church and Worth sts.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT YONKERS, A pretty cottage, with ample grounds, shade trees, &c.; only ten minutes from depot, and in good order; one of the finest views in Yonkers; price 6,000, or rent $600. Inquire of JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers, or of JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY R. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS new brown-stone house, with brown-stone handrails and balisters on stoop, built and finished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 89 60th-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in Astoria, a good house, with garden planted; fruits of many kinds; in a most healthy and agreeable location. Inquire of G. BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway, from 11 to 1 o'clock P. M.

$5,000.—100 ACRES FINE LAND, 1½ miles from Syosett Depot, 1¾ hours from New-York; small house and barn, six outbuildings, 200 fruit trees, 10 acres wood, hickory, oak and chestnut, 20 acres corn, oats, &c., 30 acres meadow, 13 lots. Terms easy. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, A HANDSOME and well-built cottage, with 17 rooms of fine architectural beauty, with good stable and carriage-house; for situation, extended view, fine beach and sea bathing, is unsurpassed. For further particulars address Box No. 3,108 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY house, in good location, a French villa house, carriage house, stables, &c., with 2 acres, in perfect order, in Westchester County, one hour from Wall-st. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PLACE NEAR MORRIS and Essex Railway, 14 miles from City; five acres or more; good large house and improvements; superior fruit; fine shade and lawn; beautiful location. P. B. AMORY, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, THE estate of the late Isaac Lyon, situated in Millburn Township, N. J., 45 minutes' ride from New-York City; house with modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE, about two miles below Hyde Park Village, comprising mansion-house, having fine view of the Hudson, together with farm and farm buildings. Apply, for further particulars, to ABNER L. ELY, No. 23 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A COUNTRY seat; 4 acres; fine garden; lawn filled with fruit and shade trees; immediate possession; price $15,000. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE TO EXCHANGE for New-York or Brooklyn property; one hour from New-York, on Central Railroad, New-Jersey; terms easy. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

ATTRACTIVE HOMES WITHIN ONE HOUR BY RAIL.—Splendid farms on Raritan and Millstone Rivers; no finer in New-Jersey; great bargains. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PLACE IN NEW-Rochelle, 6 minutes from depot, on Long Island Sound, two acres, well shaded. Immediate possession. WM. PINKNEY, No. 33 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

S. W. BENEDICT,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,

Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

NEWPORT, R. I.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE cottages at reasonable rates; also a few elegant residences to let furnished for the season. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his residence, containing 12 rooms, with out-houses, &c., situated in the village of Niantic, Conn., near railroad depot and post-office, within 60 yards of Niantic River and Long Island Sound, and only 6 miles from the City of New-London. For further particulars, apply to or address R. M. ROSE, Niantic, Conn. Come soon to secure a bargain.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, NEW-YORK, A tract of land of nearly one hundred acres, three-fourths of a mile from the railroad depot. It has a fine pond of spring water on nearly its highest point; is beautifully wooded, and has fine views of the Hudson River; could be made, without large expenditure, one of the most attractive places on the river, or is capable of division into four or five places of nearly equal advantages; price $35,000. Address X, Box No. 119 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF Hermann Gelpeke at College Point, L. I.; quarter of a mile of steamboat landing and two miles from railroad station, or one and a half hour's drive from the City. The house is large and well shaded, with eleven acres lawn sloping to the water; good bathing, boating and fishing; large fruit and vegetable gardens; two large graperies, barn, carriage-house, green-house, chicken-house, ice-house, filled, all in complete order. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of A. L. THORNE, No. 42 West 25th-st., after 6 o'clock P. M.

BRIDGE HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.—A farm for sale of about 75 acres, delightfully situated on the water, with unsurpassed facilities for fishing, gunning and bathing, &c.; only a short distance from the beach; large double house, two stories in height, with two large barns, with stables, sheds, &c.; two wells of the finest water on Long Island. The place is situated on the road from Sag Harbor to the beach. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTON PLANTATION IN Claiborne County, Miss., of 1,400 acres very fine hill land, 12 miles from Grand Gulf; improvements in tolerably good condition, plenty of wood, abundance of fruit and the health of the place undoubted; if disposed of soon will be sold at $15 per acre; half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply by letter for further particulars to W. A. WHITEHEAD, Newark, N. J.

SALE CHEAP—A HOUSE AND LOT, $200, $2,500; replete, $3,500, $4,500; lots, Bloomingdale, Harlem, Brooklyn; lots close by, $15, $25. Also, farm; good house and barn, 15 acres, $1,200; farm with large buildings, dairy, crops, stock, farming utensils, $3,500. Also, the choicest farms in the State, 15 miles from New-York. VAN VECHTEN, No. 83 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCES at Bedford, L. I., on New-York avenue, St. Mark's place and Pacific-street; the houses are large and finished in the best manner, with all modern conveniences; large stable and ample grounds, well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery and vines. For permits apply to G. B. ELKINS, No. 333 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST CHOICE building sites in Fishkill, on the Hudson, 7½ acres, known as Spy Hill, with commanding view of the river, Newburgh and surrounding country, near the depot and in the midst of good society, &c. Apply at No. 194 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MILTON, ON the Hudson, the new and commodious house built by the late John Hopper, on one of the finest sites on the Hudson River, with 14 acres of land, barn, &c.; the house is partly furnished; immediate possession. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

$3.000 FOR A FARM OF 25 ACRES, nicely located, 36 miles on Long Island, on stage route, convenient to railroad; farm highly cultivated; good buildings, nearly new; abundance of fruit, excellent spring water, &c. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

AT MORRISANIA.—A CORNER STORE property, in a fine business location, for sale; has been kept as a grocery for the last 14 years; would make a good lager-beer place. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., up stairs.

AMERICAN EMIGRANT AID AND HOMESTEAD COMPANY, No. 62 Broadway.—For sale at Greenwich, Conn., country residence, 14 rooms, 2 or 12 acres of land. P. C. WRIGHT, President.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS IN WILLIAMSBURGH, on Kent-av., near Division, 25x100 each; well adapted for manufacturing purposes. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

$3,200.—COUNTRY PLACE—EIGHT acres of land, good house, barn and carriage-house; 4 acres of orchard; 2½ miles from Mount Kisco, on Harlem Railroad. B. BEATTYS, No. 8 4th-av.

GOOD BROOKLYN PROPERTIES TO exchange for country property. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

ALL OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL estate should consult my descriptive price circular, which I mail free. STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT FURNISHED—FOR THE SEASON, at Jamaica, L. I., an elegantly-furnished residence, beautifully situated on high ground; surrounding improvements and neighborhood first-class; 30 acres in lawn handsomely laid out, and finely shaded with fruit, ornamental and forest trees of every description; the garden large, planted with vegetables of all varieties, containing also plenty of small fruit, berries, grapes, &c. The house is new, frame, filled in with brick, 2½ stories, 48x80, with billiard rooms, &c.; the outbuildings are spacious and conveniently arranged; 3 fresh cows, and a gentle family horse; possession any time. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT THROGG'S NECK, for the Summer months, a beautiful country seat, at a very low rent. Large house, plenty of land, fine garden, all planted, abundance of choice fruit of all kinds, large barn and carriage-house; convenient to steamboats; immediate possession given. For particulars apply to J. A. KENYON or A. D. STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON OR LONGER, A superior residence at South Amboy, N. J.; fine water views, garden, 60 acres, in lawn, orchards, &c.; fruit, &c., in abundance; artificial lake; natural spring supplies the house; fine grapery and hothouse; house has 18 rooms; a fine opportunity for a gentleman to obtain a pleasing residence. For price, see E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT WESTPORT, CONN., UNTIL MAY 1, 1867, or for a term of years, (if applied for soon,) a beautiful country residence very eligibly situated in the centre of the village; house roomy and pleasant; lot contains 1¼ acres, with a large lawn and garden; possession July 1. Apply to JOHN W. TAYLOR, near the premises.

TO RENT FOR FOUR MONTHS—A MODERN, well-built and fully furnished house in Darien, Conn., one of the most beautiful and healthy towns in the State; ten minutes' walk from the depot of the New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of M. E. MEAD, No. 13 Coenties-slip, New-York, or M. S. and J. C. MATHER, Darien Depot.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON WASHINGTON Heights, furnished or unfurnished; gas, heater, bathroom, hot and cold water; handsome garden, shade and fruit trees; stable and carriage-house; situation healthful and pleasant; ten minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad Station. Inquire on the premises, westerly side of Kingsbridge Road (Broadway,) second house above 152d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THREE months, with early possession, situated in 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house and furniture are in perfect order, and will be rented to a private family or for a few boarders, and at a moderate price. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NICE, NEWLY-BUILT HOUSE IN Waverley-st., Hudson City, 15 minutes from Hoboken ferry; contains seven rooms, large attic and cellar; water inside; with two lots. Apply to C. P. NICOLL, No. 300 7th-av., frame factory, corner 29th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY GENTEEL, three-story, high-stoop, brick house, situate at No. 250 West 13th-st.; rent, $1,000; will be let in floors to respectable parties; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 238 West 34th-st.

YONKERS.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A NEAT house, well furnished, gas all through, good location, fine view of the Hudson, convenient to depot, for season or year; rent low. Apply at JAMES YOUMAN'S, Yonkers.

TO LET AT WEST ORANGE—ON THE mountain, 2½ miles from Orange depot, a small cottage, partly furnished, five rooms and cellar; 3 acres; garden all planted; rent low; location very healthy. Address F. B., Box No. 278 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, 8 MINUTES' WALK from depot, Gothic house, 11 rooms, splendidly located. Inquire of J. VAN RIZAL, No. 72 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, or of SAMUEL EMERSON, No. 421 8th-av., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON THE HUDSON, near West Point. Furnished house, with stable, garden, abundance of fruit, &c.; one of the most desirable places in the Highlands, and on very low terms. Apply to EDWARD MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

A NEAT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, AT Rye, Westchester County; lawn runs to the water; fine location; good neighborhood; boating, bathing and fishing. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, IN THE village of Flushing, L. I., for the Summer, a neat cottage, with ten rooms, ample grounds, fruit and ornamental trees. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT POUGHKEEPSIE—Suitable for a small private family; situated on high ground, accessible from all parts of the city. For particulars inquire of JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 138 East 35th-st., Murray Hill; well furnished and in good order; rent to May next only $1,450; this is a great bargain. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

A COTTAGE ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN to let or lease, furnished, with from 25 to 50 acres; location healthy; apple orchard and fruit of all kinds; garden made. Apply to R. H. HINE, No. 561 6th-av.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR THE SUMMER, house beautifully located in New-Brighton, Staten Island; gas, water, &c.; for health and surroundings not surpassed. Address Z., Box 112 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THIS CITY TO LET for the Summer months by a private family moving to the country. Responsible parties may apply at No. 83 Chambers-st., up-stairs.

TO LET—UPPER HALF OF A COTTAGE-house, newly painted, containing sitting room and kitchen, with two bedrooms. Inquire at No. 6 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, NEAR 5TH-AV. and 34th-st., a snug four-story brown-stone house, all modern improvements. For particulars, see E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—AT Saratoga Springs, to the 30th of September, containing 12 rooms, with gas, situated on Lake-av. Address W. H. WATSON, Saratoga Springs.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen only; inquire at No. 120 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. References required.

CITY AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES to let, furnished or unfurnished, by the season or year. Office hours 10 to 4. STANLEY DAY, 319 4th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A SPLENDID STORE ON 9TH-AV.; also, floors, from $25 to $35 per month. Apply at No. 300 9th-av., McGRATH & BEAVER.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A NUMBER of furnished cottages on the Hudson; several unfurnished. Apply to J. A. KENYON, 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with garden land and stables, &c., at Tenafly, (formerly North Englewood,) on Northern Railroad, New-Jersey. House is 24x58 feet, with 10 rooms. Apply on the premises to ROBERT DODGE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE party, a small three-story modern-built house in a good locality. Address, with terms, &c., R. H. BOYD, Box No. 2,717 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE OR BUY, A FARM of 40 acres, good buildings, fruit and wood; possession September. Address, stating location, rent and full particulars, S. L. BELL, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN, WITH their wives, can be furnished with fine rooms and good board with a private family occupying an elegant house near 5th-av., a few blocks from Union-square. Price $35 per week per couple till 1st October. Address R. H., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE OR suites of rooms, in fine order; airy and cheerful; gas and water; ten minutes' ride from ferry; an unfurnished floor, if desired. Apply to E. H. BABCOCK, agent, corner Court and Montague sts.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front parlor and bedroom in an English basement house; also, front room with or without board; family small. No. 46 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SMALL family, can obtain good board, in a very pleasant house, one hour from Chambers-st., on the Erie Railroad; plenty of shade, no mosquitoes, and very healthy. Address C. W. W., Box No. 4,101 New-York Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT the Parsonage House, Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y. This house has large shady lawns, is very private and well adapted to the comfort of good-class families. Apply as above or to CHAS. LEFLER, 42 Clinton-place.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 243 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Location unusually pleasant; house first-class; terms reasonable references.

$7 A WEEK AND UPWARD FOR SINGLE rooms with board, less for gentlemen rooming together, at the Dupont House, Hudson-st. opposite St. John's Park. Lodgings 50 cents.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND, ONE HOUR FROM WALL-ST.—A private family would like to accommodate a few good boarders; good carriage-house and stable. Address Room No. 3, basement, 30 Broad-st.

SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlors to let, with private table. Address J. W. M., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT NO. 91 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR Union-square, furnished parlors and bedrooms, bath, &c., for gentlemen; terms moderate.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board for families or single gentlemen, at No. 57 East 31st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

A LADY HAVING A FINE HOUSE, delightfully situated, with large garden, one hour from the City, would admit in her family for the Summer season, two or three gentlemen who would care for the comforts of a home, the advantage of speaking the French language, and willing to pay liberally; reference required. Address J. A. R., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOUR OR FIVE PERSONS, or a family of that number, can find pleasant large rooms and board at the well-shaded farm residence of Mrs. E. C. PINNEY, near Elizabeth, N. J. Accommodation for horses and carriage. Address Mrs. E. C. PINNEY, care of Sylvester Lay, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NICELY-furnished room, with board, in a pleasant and healthy locality, with good home comforts, can be had by a gentleman and his wife, or a lady with one or two children, in a small private family of the highest respectability. References given and required. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

MELROSE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A party of two or three can be accommodated with board in a small family, (two;) rooms on first floor; surroundings pleasant, and easy of access to the City; terms moderate. Address, for three days, RICHARDS, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BOARD FOR EIGHT PERSONS CAN BE obtained in a pleasant house, beautifully situated on the bank of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York; references exchanged. Inquire of H. HOLMAN, Esq., No. 367 3d-av., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIVE OR SIX PERSONS can obtain board for the Summer in a private family; location healthy and very pleasant. Those wishing to pay for first-class accommodations may address BOARD, Box No. 47 Port Chester, New-York.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—TWO DOUBLE and two single rooms, with board, within less than five minutes' walk of the Brick Church depot. Apply to Mrs. CONDIT, No. 256 Main-st., three doors east of Prospect.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ORANGE, N. J.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated with first-class board; house beautifully located, a few minutes' walk from Orange Valley Station; references exchanged. Address K., Box No. 169, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE family for single gentlemen, or married ones without children, one hour from the City. Call or address Mr. CASE, No. 324 Bowery.

GREENWICH, CONN.—GOOD COUNTRY board can be obtained at a fine old homestead, situation high and airy, perfectly healthy and fine scenery, near depot. References required and given. Address M. S., Box No. 186 New-York Post-office.

P. HAWVER, PALENVILLE, GREEN CO., New-York, offers rare accommodations for healthy Summer board among the Catskills; 9 miles from the river: easy of access.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at Montclair, New-Jersey, for gentlemen only; one hour from New-York by railroad. Address MONTCLAIR, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AT BATH, L. I., ON THE SEASHORE; by a private family, superior board in a handsome villa; garden, stabling and bathing. Apply to L. BARNARD, No. 74 Pine-st., from 11 to 1.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex, Conn.; prices from $7 50 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE accommodated with board in a pleasant village, located within an hour's ride from Barclay-st. ferry. Address H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—GOOD BOARD AND pleasant rooms may be found at Milton on the Hudson, by calling on or addressing LUCY A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD ON the Palisades, one mile north of Fort Lee; boat runs four times a day; lowest price $10. J. COYTE, Coytesville, N. J. Reference E. Walter, No. 35 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS—Three or four rooms in pleasant locality and of easy access to New-York. Address Box No. 46 New-York Post-office.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMMODATIONS in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KITTATINNY HOUSE.

AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,

is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.

REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven. L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

McDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above popular hotel having been thoroughly renovated is now open for the reception of guests. The location of this house in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut is unsurpassed. The picturesque scenery, splendid drives, excellent hunting and fishing, and the well-known salubrity of the climate make the "forest city" one of the most desirable Summer resorts in the country. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

HOTELS.

FITZWILLIAM HOTEL.

This house is now open for Summer boarders. It is pleasantly situated about five miles from Monadnock Mountain. For romantic scenery and pleasant drives it is surpassed by none in New-Hampshire. Families or single boarders can be accommodated with board at reasonable rates. For full particulars address ABNER GAGE, Proprietor, Fitzwilliam, N. H.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.

This well-known hotel has been thoroughly renovated and gas introduced in every room. It will be opened for the reception of guests in the latter part of June.

JOS. B. WEAVER, 2d.

ASHLAND HOUSE, FOURTH-AV.—ACCOMMODATIONS for a few first-class families, with fine rooms on second and third floors, fronting on the avenue and on 24th-st. Parties desiring board for the Summer will be taken at reasonable rates. Single persons, permanent, at $14; transient $3 per day.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL,

OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM,

ENGLAND.

Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor.

BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS.—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers, SAM'L HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, POCA-HON-TAS; Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, NICODEMUS, THE SOLDIER FOR LOVE, and THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE IRISH EMIGRANT and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Albaugh, J. H. Stoddart, G. C. Romaine, Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Amalia Harris, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Maria Glover.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, LA PIED DU MOUTON; OR, THE SHEEP'S FOOT, cast including Miss Sallie Hinckley, Mrs. Alecia Thorne, Messrs. Fred. Woodhull, George Boundy, L. R. Benneux, J. W. Pemberton.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, TAMING A TARTAR and HORSESHOE ROBINSON. Characters by G. L. Fox and a full dramatic company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, THE DRUNKARD. Mr. Clarke as Edward Middleton. Two Living African Lions, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, THE NAIAD QUEEN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, English Opera—THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HAMLET; THE DAINTY RETURN OF THE FENIAN RAIDERS and new songs, dances, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
THIS DAY, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Painting—FARRAGUT'S TRIUMPH IN MOBILE BAY.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, on motion of Mr. Williams, a bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of a railroad from Salt Lake City to the Columbia River, in Oregon, was taken up and passed. The Army Appropriation Bill was next considered, and after being amended, was passed. Among the amendments is one appropriating over six and a half millions of dollars for the support of the Freedmen's Bureau; also, repealing the act authorizing the President to dismiss officers of the army and navy; also an amendment to the mode of selection of the Superintendent of the Military Academy from any corps of the Army. The provision adopted in the House—that no money be paid the Illinois Central Railroad for the transportation of troops—was stricken out. The Pacific Railroad Bill was taken up, and after a long discussion was passed; yeas 20, nays 12.

In the House two Pacific railroad bills were discussed at some length. The vote by which the bill to establish a Department of Education was rejected on the 8th inst. was reconsidered, and the bill was passed; yeas 80; nays 44. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Schenck on the 14th inst., to reorganize and establish the army. The bill provides for a peace establishment of five regiments of artillery, six of cavalry, fifty of infantry, amounting to an army to forty-three thousand men, capable of expansion to seventy thousand. The House considered twenty-six sections of the bill; eighteen more remain. A minority report from the Reconstruction Committee was presented.

GENERAL NEWS.

Maj.-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster-General, during the war, of the armies before Richmond, has been directed by the Secretary of War to make a tour of inspection in the Quartermaster's Department from Fort Leavenworth through Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and back by way of the Gulf of California, the Colorado River and Denver City, with a view to ascertain what changes should be made in routes and modes of supply of the posts embraced within his tour.

David Adams and his son, a lad of eighteen, were indicted for assault and battery at the recent term of the Court of Common Pleas of Wood County, Ohio. After the finding Adams and the boy returned home, went to a neighboring woods, and a neighbor accidentally passing, saw them suspended to a tree, cut the bodies down, and after much effort brought the boy to life. The father was dead. The arrest and indictment had so preyed on their minds that they resolved upon suicide.

The guerrilla Harper and his gang have resumed operations on a bold scale in Kentucky. On the 15th inst., a detachment of Federal troops left Franklin for Bowling Green, for the purpose of conveying to the latter place Capt. Moy and two other guerrillas. While on the way they were attacked by the guerrilla leader and forty men, who succeeded in summarily rescuing three guerrilla prisoners. It is also stated that the outlaws sacked part of the town of Bowling Green, broke open the jail, and let loose all the prisoners.

The Fisk Free School, at Nashville, for colored children, closed its first term on the 15th instant. A large number of citizens crowded the chapel to witness the examination. Nearly one thousand pupils are taught in this school by fifteen excellent teachers. It is supported by the Western Freedmen's Commission, of Cincinnati, and the American Missionary Association, of New-York. The examination is said to have astonished old Tennesseeans who never before gave countenance to a negro school.

As the Senate has amended and passed the House bill making appropriations for the part the United States are to take in the Paris Exposition, all persons who desire to exhibit and who have not made application should do so immediately by addressing J. C. Derby, Esq., No. 5 Spruce-street, and No. 40 Park-row, New-York, who will supply forms of applications. Letters to him should be prepaid.

It is understood that the Canadian Government will shortly make a demand on our own for the extradition of Gens. Sweeney, Spear and other Fenian officers. Canadian spies are reported to be busily engaged collecting information against Americans who aided the Fenians in getting stores, &c., across the border.

The Nashville *Union* announces the discontinuance of the daily edition for want of patronage. The *Union* was started during the days of 1862; was then the only paper in Nashville, and proved a great success. It had a very large circulation in the army.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, states that it is believed that John H. Surratt, one of the Lincoln assassins, is now in that city, or has been there very recently. Detectives are endeavoring to ferret him out.

The Newark *Advertiser* has been enlarged by the addition of a column to each page, which, with the corresponding length, gives a total increase equal to about nine columns. The *Advertiser*, which is under the charge of Dr. S. B. Hunt, formerly of Buffalo, is now one of the handsomest and most ably edited papers outside of New-York.

Gen. H. P. Bee, writing from Havana, says that "Gen. Magruder is poor, very poor, without means of support, and with his family dependent on him."

It is said that the colored men of New-Jersey have employed Gen. Benjamin F. Butler to claim for them the legal right to vote in that State.

LOCAL NEWS.

Some days ago we published at length the affidavits, &c., in the case of Charles H. Reynolds *vs.* The Board of Health, commenced for the purpose of securing a perpetual injunction, restraining the Health Commissioners from interfering with the business of plaintiff, which is that of burning oyster and other shells to obtain lime. The motion on the order to show cause why an injunction should not be granted was set down for argument yesterday in the Superior Court, Special Term. Owing to the engagements of counsel, the argument was put over to Tuesday next.

A delegation of butchers called upon President Schultz, yesterday, and petitioned for a modification of the order of the Board of Health respecting the driving of animals through the public streets within the densely populated parts of the Metropolitan District. Their mission was fruitless. In the afternoon about three hundred butchers, drovers and yard-men assembled in the rooms of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, on the northwest corner of First-avenue and Fifth-street, and resolved to employ the best counsel that may be retained, and fight the Health Board in the courts.

In the Police Courts the following commitments were made: Charles Florence, on a charge of stealing three gold watches from the premises of Mr. Leak, in John-street. James McDonald, on a charge of being one of a gang of ruffians who committed a gross assault upon Mrs. Catharine Schumire and her husband. Herman Schwartz, Captain of a brig, was admitted to parole on a charge of violating the Health law.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gamble over the body of Mrs. Sarah Muir, whose death was caused by injuries received by being run over in Central Park on Saturday afternoon. The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and the driver of the carriage, Mr. Herman Baetjer, of No. 140 East Thirteenth-street, was admitted to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the trial of Daniel and Miles O'Reilley, charged with the murder of Donnelly, on the 22d of April last, was commenced. A number of witnesses were examined, all of whom corroborated the testimony given at the Coroner's inquest. The case is still on. Thomas McGlynn, for burglary in the third degree, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision in the suit entitled James Thompson *vs.* Daniel E. Sickles. The judgment is reversed, and a new trial ordered; the costs to abide the event. Opinions were given by Justices Barnard and Clerke. The case was argued at the last January term.

The examination in the Strong-Bennett libel case was continued yesterday before Judge Barnard, in the Kings County Circuit Court. A number of witnesses were called as to the character of the complainant. The case will be continued to-day, and it is thought the summing-up will be concluded and the matter submitted to the Jury.

Several unwarranted reports of cholera were circulated yesterday. The only authenticated case was at No. 19 Mulberry-street, Mr. George Simpson, a porter, being attacked in the morning. One of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors of the Board of Health reported that Mr. Simpson died at 10 o'clock.

Two sailors of the steamship *Borussia*, of Hamburg, were arrested by order of Commissioner Betts, yesterday, on a charge of mutinous conduct on the last voyage of their ship. They were sent to Ludlow-street jail, and will be sent to Hamburg for trial when the ship sails next week.

Frederick Johannes, residing at No. 276 West Houston-street, committed suicide on Monday night, by jumping out of a second-story window while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens. An inquest was held by Coroner Naumann, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Ten graduates of the University Law School of this City were yesterday, by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court, at General Term, admitted to practice as Attorneys and Counsellors in all the Courts of this State.

Registrar Harris' mortuary record shows that during the week ending on Saturday, the 16th inst., 363 persons died in this City, including those who died in the public institutions. This is a decrease of thirty from the figures of the previous week.

The annual Commencement of the Law School of the New-York University was held in the large chapel of the University last evening. The performances were entirely successful, and met with the approbation of the large assembly of friends.

A meeting of those in favor of the Excise Law was held last evening at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway. The attendance was not large. Speeches were made by D. T. Davie, Rev. W. H. Boole, Sinclair Tousey and others.

The trial in the Circuit, Part II, in the case of Goodwin *vs.* Sharkey, already noticed, was continued yesterday. From present appearances it will continue several days longer.

John Crowley, a laborer, was accidentally smothered to death yesterday by a bank of earth falling upon him in Forty-seventh-street. An inquest was held by Coroner Gamble.

John W. Morgan, aged 18 months, was fatally scalded on Monday evening, by the upsetting of a bowl of hot coffee, while at supper with his mother at No. 396 Water-street.

The Superior Court, at Special Term, has granted the motion for a perpetual injunction in the case of James C. Brevoort *vs.* The United States Patent Baking Company.

In the case of Hackett *vs.* The People, &c., the Supreme Court, at General Term, has reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial. Justice Ingraham has written an opinion in the matter.

At the close, yesterday, Mr. Manierre, Treasurer of the Excise Board, had received $1,000,200, and delivered 5,085 licenses.

A decree of divorce was granted by the Supreme Court yesterday in the action entitled Michael Keenan *vs.* Bridget Keenan.

The Gold speculation broke down below 150 ⅌ cent. at one time yesterday, closing 152¾ ⅌ cent. The Stock Exchange closed generally steady. Money easy.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was on a restricted scale yesterday, and the turn of prices was decidedly in favor of purchasers, in view of the sharp decline in gold. The freight market was depressed and lower.

The price of beef yesterday at the cattle market was tending upward. The market closed with firm prices and an active demand, at 18c. for the best beeves, and 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb. for the poorest. The arrivals for the week number 5,162. Milch cows are light, numbering only 80 for the week. The usual selling prices are from about $60@$90. Poor ones sell as low as $50. Some extra ones have sold for $140@$150 each. Calves are moderate; the arrivals for the week 1,585. The best have sold for 14c. ⅌ lb., live weight. Poor ones for 8c.@10c. ⅌ lb., live weight. Transactions in sheep and lambs have been moderate. The receipts number for the week 17,444. The market closed with an active demand at 7c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb., live weight, for those common to good. The best lambs have sold for 13c. ⅌ lb., live weight. The swine market has been improving a trifle. The number received during the week is 14,521. The market closed with a good demand for live hogs at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb, live weight, for the best, and 10¼c.@10¾c. for common to rough swine.

Rectifying the Boundaries.—Prussia wants the late Danish Duchies; Italy wants Venetia; France would like the Rhenish Provinces; Austria threatens the reconquest of Silesia. And if all these Powers are plunged into war, as seems likely, they will probably all be gratified in their territorial ambitions. If Russia should take part in the war, the Czar may in time get his army nearer to Constantinople than it ordinarily is, and he might embrace the opportunity of putting things to order in that direction. This would bring Turkey—although that is doubted by some well-informed English journals—into the field. And by the time it is all through with, if all the boundaries of all the countries of Europe are not rectified deeply and permanently, the war will have failed to reach its logical result.

The Republican Party in the South—Sectional Politics.

It is of the profoundest importance in these days of political reconstruction—in these times when old things and ideas are giving place to those which are new, and which will likely be enduring—that we should guard against the formation of *sectional political parties.* Of the danger of sectional feeling, sectional ideas and sectional political organizations, we have in times past had warning enough from those of our statesmen and leaders who had intellect and genius to comprehend the peculiar historical, territorial and political conditions under which this country exists; and who had patriotism enough to appreciate the value of the Union and the free institutions upon which it is founded. Washington descried the perils of the sectional spirit which had made its appearance even in his time. And from those days to the days of Webster there is nothing for which the best and wisest Americans have labored more assiduously than to inculcate nationality of sentiment and to establish or maintain parties whose only geography should be that of the Republic. The great promoter of political *sectionalism* in the past was Slavery. It was strictly a sectional institution; and the vast importance it assumed in that section in which it existed, caused it to be there set up as the one fundamental law of public action. As it had an antagonist that dominated the other section, a true political unity was impossible until one or the other succumbed—which was well set forth by Mr. Lincoln, as it had previously been by Mr. Seward, in the declaration that the country must, of necessity, at some time, become "all slave or all free."

With the passing away of Slavery, both as a power in politics and as a substantive existence—with the destruction throughout the South of the very foundations on which its former political structure was built—there came an opportunity for our political leaders to lay the bases of the parties of the future as broad as the national area and as deep as its organic law. And we do not see that for this purpose it was or is necessary to construct any new party or parties. As republicans, upholding the fundamental principles of freedom and constitutionalism in which that organization originated, we believe that the only thing required to give the Republican Party national scope and power, now and permanently, South as well as North, is the simple recognition by the party itself of the *fact of its nationality,* and then the carrying out of its policies with that comprehensive understanding. As the great historical antagonist, national in principle though sectional in practical range, of the old sectional Pro-Slavery Party, there is unquestionably danger that in these days of its new and splendid possibilities, it may continue to retain features and feelings which were imposed on it in other times by the adversary, and may have a tendency to uphold creeds and carry on practical legislation, as though it were still in warfare on the old grounds, and with the old limitations, instead of rising to the imperial heights on which it must stand in the future, if it would worthily stand at all. We are apt to overlook the political value of the great population resident in the States of the South, and to ignore the fact that they are now the natural allies of the Republican Party, or rather that they are, or at least may be made, a substantive part of its catholic unity. We are in danger of legislation that does not take them, and these facts, into proper account, and that ignores not only the Congressional representation of the Southern population—for that is but a temporary incident—but their intrinsic and permanent position as American citizens, with inherent political rights and powers coequal with our own. In short, we are in danger of forgetting, in the laying down of platforms and the setting up of doctrines, in the framing of measures and the passage of laws, how completely old things have passed away—how entirely new all things have become; and, in consequence, what radically new political duties, courses and relations are imposed upon the Republican Party. But there is nothing in the fundamental principles of the Republican Party itself that need prevent it securing a controlling power in each and all the States of the Union, Southern equally with Northern. And if there were the party would be unworthy of permanent existence.

These generalizations spring from the perusal of a letter from Richmond, which was published in the Times of Monday, and which contained an able analysis of the present state of political feeling in Virginia, which may be said to resemble so closely that which exists in the other Southern States, that it may be taken as a type of the whole. In his analysis of the tendencies of parties in Virginia the writer discussed in succession the "Radicals," the "National Unionists" and the "Democrats." The former he described as exceedingly small in number, dubious in character and utterly powerless, beside being intrinsically a kind of party with which the people of Virginia can have no political affiliations. The existing Democratic Party of Virginia, on the other hand, the whilom Secessionists, are like the Bourbons in learning nothing and forgetting nothing; in short, they are the old haughty, aggressive, intolerant, treasonable democracy South, of ante-war days over again, and their purposes only have been changed by the war, and not their creed, or rather the means by which they hope to attain their ends. This democracy is a formidable, if not the controlling, power of the State, and they must inevitably resume their wonted sway, if the Unionists do not display more of energy and courage than they have yet done. The "National Unionists" are described as being yet unorganized, as being in fact rather the germ than the party itself; but a germ that promises much of good for the future of Virginia and the nation. "They comprise all who have accepted in absolute good faith the results of the war; of all who support the President's policy truly and faithfully in all its parts; who are determined, if possible, to prevent the return of the old Secession or Democratic Party to power in the State; who were and are anxious that the Republican Party shall pursue such a line of action that they may be able to affiliate with them, and at the same time have some chance of successfully combating their political adversaries at home." The leaders of this party embrace a large part of those Virginians eminent for political moderation and national sentiment, and it comprises (says the writer referred to) as much of intellectual, social and moral worth as is to be found in the same number of men anywhere on earth. To show the present sentiment and hopes of these men, our correspondent forwards a letter written by one of the most distinguished of them, parts of which are worthy of reproduction in this place:

> "The Republican Party in Congress is making a great mistake. It seems determined that the Union men of the South shall have no chance. Now surely we could have carried the South in a little time if we had been aided and encouraged from Washington. What a mistake to think that there was not white men enough in the South to make a Union Party! You know how sick the people are of secession and Secessionists, and what a splendid opportunity was presented of building up a great Union Party at the South, based upon the old Clay-Webster, Bell-Everett Whigs, and upon the old Jackson and modern Douglas Democrats. But Congress has proceeded upon the weak and dishonoring idea that there were not enough white men among these two populous classes at the South to make a controlling alliance for the Republican Party, and that its only hope of securing a foothold at the South is through negroes and negro suffrage. So there can be no Union men or Union Party at the South unless they are black men, or, if white, unless they, in a partisan sense, become a sort of negro drivers or negro herdsmen; at least, such seems to be the determination of Congress. The whole idea is wrong. A strong Republican Party can be built up at the South, if Congress will only help us a little, or at least desist from doing so much to bring us into popular disfavor. What a great and powerful party is the Republican Party of the North; and how easily could it extend its power, and control the South itself, if it would recognize the Union element here and give it a helping hand!"

We think it will be conceded that there is something in this view of the political situation and prospects in the Southern States, and that there is matter of contemplation in this subject for the Republicans proper of the North, and its sagacious leaders. The Republican Party must be fostered, and must become a power in the South, if it would achieve a national position, and avoid the charge and the character of *sectionalism*; and its measures, its platforms, its legislation and its action, must be shaped and guided to this end.

The Trial of Judge Smith by the Senate—Effects of Irregularity.

The convocation of the Senate of this State to try a judicial officer for malfeasance has been fortunately not frequent enough to render the course of practice entirely plain and familiar, and it is not to be wondered at therefore that the wheels should have moved with some difficulty at the recent session which so unexpectedly adjourned the other day. But it is quite important that every opportunity should be improved to settle the practice, for it is quite possible that this present proceeding will not long be the only one under the statute.

Some of the Presses of the State have spoken of the Senate as sitting as a "high Court of Impeachment." This use of language might lead to erroneous views. It was not the Court for the trial of impeachments provided for in the 1st section of the 6th article of the Constitution which convened, for that is composed of the Senate and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and is convened when officers are impeached by the Assembly. This proceeding was one under the 11th section of the same article, which provides for the removal of certain Judicial officers "by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor."

The party accused in this case was George W. Smith, County Judge of Oneida County, and the charges against him were of malfeasance in office in some way connected with recruiting and bounty money. The charges were embraced in a message from the Governor to the Senate, and on the convocation of that body on Tuesday of last week, the accused was present by counsel, who at once, as was their duty, began to call the attention of the Senate to the legal questions in the case and the difficulties of the proceeding under an untried practice. The first point which was raised was that the removal was to be "on the recommendation of the Governor," while it appeared on an inspection of the Governor's message, that the Governor had not made any such recommendation, but had submitted "the entire case" to the Senate. But it was contended on the other hand that the Governor had recommended the removal of the accused if he should be found guilty, and the Senate declined to dismiss the prosecution on this ground, doubtless, holding that this conditional recommendation of removal was sufficient. Still here is a point of possible difficulty to be guarded against in any future proceeding.

This point of practice was no sooner disposed of than a new and more serious question was started. The defence proposed to prove that the message of the Governor containing the charges, which had been read, was not the message which he had communicated to the Senate on the 14th of February last, but that the message which was really sent, after being read, had been taken from the files and altered to its present shape.

The journal of the Senate was appealed to, and the message appeared there as it had been read before the Court, whereupon the prosecution claimed that the accused could not attack that record by outside evidence. The defence, however, insisted that they had the right to give testimony on this point, whatever the journal said, and this point was ruled by the Senate in his favor. The evidence was then given, and it appeared that the Governor had sent in a message, stating the charges and recommending the removal of the accused, if he should *"fail to disprove* the said charges or establish a satisfactory defence thereto." This language was probably used by the Governor inadvertently, not thinking of the rule which requires guilt to be proven instead of innocence. It appeared also that the Lieutenant-Governor, on reading it, thought it ought not to stand so, and made the suggestion of a change to the Governor. Without any action of the Senate the message was then brought back to the Governor, who changed it by striking out the words quoted above, and altering it so as to recommend the removal of the accused if he should "upon a full and fair investigation be convicted of the charges made against him." Then it was taken back and entered on the minutes in its amended form without any notice being taken of the alteration.

Of course the parties to this transaction had no idea of doing anything wrong and did nothing morally wrong. But they failed for the moment to appreciate the necessity of a strict adherence to form in such proceedings. This was an alteration whose effect would be favorable to the accused, it is true; but they failed to reflect that if an alteration was allowed which was favorable, in some other case alterations might be made which would be unfavorable. It is strange that such an inadvertance could have been committed in a proceeding so entirely new.

There was, however, no disputing the facts, and the Senate were compelled to face the question of what should be done with them, for the defence insisted that on these facts the Senate had no jurisdiction in the matter at all. The counsel for the State insisted that there was nothing in the alteration at all, and that the Governor had the right to make it; but this view could hardly be sustained. The Senate, therefore, took the other horn of the dilemma, and decided that the message which was first sent and read by the Clerk to the Senate, on Feb. 14, was sufficient to confer jurisdiction on them to hear the case, and they denied the motion to dismiss. This only brought them, however, face to face with a new difficulty, for the defence at once insisted that that message had never been brought to defendant's notice, while the Constitution required that he should have been "served with a copy of the complaint against him."

The only effect of this, however, was to secure a postponement of the case and the adjournment of the Senate to the 28th of July. Before that time, we suppose a copy of the original message, if it can be made out, will be served on the defendant, and the preliminary steps taken again.

The case will not, however, be free from difficulties when it comes up again, and it is by no means impossible that things have taken such a shape that even a decision of the Senate, removing the defendant, would be contested before the Courts. It is a question which will probably be raised whether the provisions of the Constitution have been complied with by the Governor's recommendation that the accused be dismissed unless he "disproves the charges," for that is the shape into which the matter is brought. Moreover, the same section of the Constitution provides that he shall not be removed "unless the cause thereof be entered on the journals." If it should be held that that cause is the message, and must be entered at the time it is received, there will be a new difficulty, for no such message is entered on the journals of the Senate of that day.

We have no idea, however, that either of these grounds will be effective to keep the accused in his office, if the Senate shall find him guilty of the charges. But it is a pity to have had such questions thrust by carelessness into proceedings whose novelty alone must surround them with difficulties enough. It is to be hoped that at least they will prove a warning against irregular dealings with legislative proceedings hereafter.

The European War—Neutrality of Merchant Vessels.

A decree of the King of Prussia, promulgated in view of war, affirms that "merchant vessels belonging to subjects of hostile States shall not be subject to capture" by Prussian ships-of-war, "so long as reciprocity be practiced by the hostile States." A proviso is added, that the decree shall not be applicable "to such vessels as would be subject to capture and confiscation, even if they were neutral ships;" that is to say, shall not apply to vessels carrying contraband of war.

By this measure Prussia has introduced an important feature into the code which has hitherto guided the practice of belligerents. To the United States belongs the credit of having been the most steadfast promoter of liberal principles in their application to the international law of neutrality. The treaties of Utrecht asserted the principle that free ships make free goods, which despotic Russia accepted with an earnestness equal to the obstinacy with which constitutional England resisted. At the outbreak of the Crimean war, the latter power, for the first time, "waived her right" of seizing an enemy's goods—not being contraband—on neutral vessels. The Executive at Washington meanwhile invited the assent of maritime nations to two propositions—one that "free ships make free goods;" the other, "that the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation unless the same be contraband of war." In their scope, and their tendency to divest war of some of its more barbarous results, these propositions were more liberal than any to which governments had given their sanction. They were too liberal, at the moment, for the governments of the Old World. Two years afterward, however, the principal European Powers, assembled in Congress at Paris, adopted a declaration substantially reiterating the Washington propositions, so far as they applied to neutral property and neutral ships, but adding another abolishing privateering, and yet another in reference to blockades. The declaration was declined by President Pierce, partly because accompanied with inadmissable conditions and partly from opposition to the clause abolishing privateering; Mr. Marcy then Secretary of State, contending that any interference with privateering should be concurrent with an exemption of the private property of individuals, though belonging to belligerent States, from seizure or confiscation by national vessels in maritime war. The proposed qualification was not acceptable to the parties to the Paris agreement; and so far as they were concerned, the declaration remained in force in its original shape. In 1861, when attempting to reopen the subject, Mr. Seward, writing to Mr. Adams, remarked, "that the President [Lincoln] adheres to the opinion expressed by my predecessor, Mr. Marcy, that it would be eminently desirable for the good of all nations that the property and effects of private individuals, not contraband, should be exempt from seizure and confiscation by national vessels in maritime war." But the time was not propitious for negotiation, and the question of liberalizing the policy of nations in time of war has since remained in abeyance.

The present action of Prussia revives it in a form that enables us to trace the slow and unacknowledged, but nevertheless marked influence of this country in the counsels of Europe. The Paris declaration was in part an adaptation of principles ennunciated authoritatively at Washington; and in the decree now issued at Berlin we have an echo of the still more comprehensive principle propounded by Mr. Marcy and indorsed by Mr. Seward. Prussia was one of the parties to the Paris Congress, and one of the Powers which demurred to the changes which this country proposed to make in the terms of the agreement. While, then, this country may claim the honor of suggesting humanising changes in international law, and applying the principles of equity in their fulness to maritime war, to the King of Prussia belongs the distinction of being the first European ruler who has moral courage enough to act upon the lessons taught by a republic.

The Crops.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of last evening brought together a very interesting mass of testimony in regard to the crops. The witnesses are the journals of the several localities, and their reports are not calculated to cheer those who build expectations of fortune upon the prospect of a general failure. An unusually cold and backward season is not an encouraging fact to start with; and, besides, there seems good ground for anticipating a deficient production in some articles, and that more particularly in States which are least able to sustain the loss. A scarcity of labor, the occurrence of devastating floods, and other causes, have operated to the detriment of the South; the accounts from which, however, are not so uniformly bad as they have been represented to be. The Winter wheat of the Middle and Western States has suffered in some districts seriously; but other cereals are more promising, and the yield of hay will certainly be good. Fruits, excepting only the peach, present an appearance that may be rated as nowhere worse than an average, and in New-England more.

These reports may or may not be uniformly accurate. They may or may not be uniformly trustworthy. That we must accept them, or remain in tantalizing ignorance of facts which are of vital interest to the country, is hardly creditable to the energy or judgment that directs the researches of the Agricultural Bureau. The public are entitled to expect from Commissioner Newton more than a statement of results after harvest. They have a right to look for complete and timely information as to the probabilities of good or bad or medium yields in the various products and the different sections of the country. And the Bureau is supposed to be capable of furnishing this information more perfectly, and with less liability to sinister representations, than any other quarter. Why is it withheld?

The information we call for is required now, if ever. In its absence, speculators have everything their own way. By dexterous combinations, and a little adroit manipulation of local newspapers, they may scatter abroad impressions concerning the crops, adapted to their own peculiar interests. The public are victimized, with no possible chance of relief. They are made to pay more for articles they buy than they would be asked to pay if the whole truth were known. And those of them whose business imposes upon them the necessity of regulating future transactions by a reference to present expectations, must either rely upon private correspondence or operate in the dark. We submit that the Agricultural Bureau does not fulfill its mission when it permits this state of things to exist.

Russia During a European War.

The possible attitude of Russia in respect to the war which appears to have been inaugurated in Europe has been matter of comment, but there are considerations thereon which have not received much prominence as yet. For many years the efforts of Russia have been directed eastward rather than to the West. Her growing influence has been toward the East, and it has been an influence not without benefit to the advance of civilization. This advance has been by a process of absorption rather than that of conquest, and the tribes of semi-savages over whom her sway has been gradually extended are certainly benefitted by that sway. The extensive regions of Central Asia are not the dominions of regular kings or peoples; they are indefinite in their habits and in their organizations. Their subsistence is gained often by plunder, and their progress has been but progress in all that is barbarous. Toward these Russia has been the great civilizing power. And her attention is more directed to their development than toward schemes of aggrandisement in Europe.

But England, it is said, views the advance of Russia toward the frontier of India with jealousy and even alarm. We judge that this jealousy has been modified considerably of late by a calm review of the probabilities of the case. There are geographical difficulties in the way of an advance against India which would suffice to put to flight the most earnest fears for British supremacy in the East. And we find, indeed, that a portion of the English Press is vigorous in its demonstrations that so far from Russia being a dangerous rival, she is fulfilling a destiny which comports with the most friendly relations with the conqueror of Hindostan.

England has declared that she will be neutral in the event of a German war. By taking sides in such she would gain no material advantage, and by abstaining from assisting either belligerent she could only lose prestige as a military power. But Russia could force her into war, perhaps, by another attempt to obtain control of the highway from Europe to the East. And this she will not do. The Germans and Italians may and will fight to attain their several objects, but for the present, at least, the course of Russia does not point in their direction. Nay, if Napoleon even sets an army in motion for the scene of conflict, the situation as regards Russia and England does not change. They have their own views and their own work, and can look on philosophically at the mutual slaughter among other nations.

This is we think in the policy of Russia in the present crisis. The gathering together of the "Nationalities" of Central Asia, under the protection of a powerful and progressive Empire, presents much that it is agreeable to contemplate. It is an enlightened policy as regards the progress of civilization, and the advancement of the Russian nation. We, here, who found that, of all the European potentates, the most cordial sympathy toward us was felt by the Emperor Alexander, when the time of our great trouble unloosed the tongues of envious detractors, can certainly feel pleasure in noting the probability that in the desolation of Europe he is not likely to bear a part, and that while the process of that desolation is carried out his course will be marked by the springing up of new prosperities and new enlightenment.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—"Pocahontas" attracted a crowded house on Monday night, when this popular work was revived. It was in every way a preëminently brilliant Brougham audience, eager for the merry conceits of the author's prolific brain, and quick to perceive the flashing witticisms with which the piece abounds. We know, indeed, no work, either on this side the water or the other, more abounding in unbroken pleasantness than this same "Pocahontas." What is a rare charm in such productions, the gaiety and mirth are entirely unstrained. The burlesque is so associated with Mr. Brougham's name and fame, and so many pleasant memories cluster around it, that its revival by him after so long an absence, would be sure, even in its old form, to prove attractive. But as presented on Monday night, it carries with it the additional delight of novelty. The old trunk still stands, but sends forth a multitude of new boughs and blossoms. All the subjects of the hour—the Fenians, the Monroe Doctrine, the lager-bier law—everything that flies is touched with a quick and keen, but at the same time kindly, shaft of satire. The burlesque bristles absolutely all through with jokes, gibes and jests of all sizes, shapes and qualities. In such an element of fun it is almost unnecessary to say that Mr. Brougham was entirely at home. All his best vocal things were *encored,* and he, of course, delivered one of those peculiarly happy speeches which have come to be regarded as a nightly necessity, and which constitutes in itself no slight attraction. Mr. Dunn was an excellent *John Smith,* and Miss Melville, though a little weak—perhaps from the nervousness of a first appearance—and wanting in the fire and *abandon* which Mrs. John Wood brings to such characters, has the advantage of youth, a most fair presence, and a certain graceful gaiety and animation which won for her considerable favor with the audience. Miss Stockelar, a new and bright and lively face here; Miss Carr and Mr. Walcot were also good in their several parts. There was no exception to a general excellence in the cast of the piece, which was presented with new scenery and costumes. It had the advantage, too, of being preceded by the late Fitz James O'Brien's charming little comedy of "The Gentleman from Ireland"—one of the most exquisite pieces of porcelain in the whole drawing-room drama. The revival was received with the most enthusiastic expressions of welcome, and will doubtless hold the Winter Garden stage for many nights to come.

Rose of Castile in Brooklyn.—The second performance of the "Rose of Castile" drew a large audience last evening. The ladies were in excellent humor and voice, and in consequence were vehemently applauded. Miss Harrison's masculine disguise suits her admirably. Mr. Campbell bore off the vocal honors of the evening. Mlle. Kruger, the leading danseuse of the troupe, was awarded a reception such as the staid Brooklynites rarely give to any. Mlle. Kruger is one of the most graceful and capable dancers upon the stage, and the recognition of her merit by the cheerful audience last evening, was as deserved as it was unexpected.

Historical Parallels.

New-York, Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The gorgeous disregard of facts and history every day shown by the *Herald* is somewhat notorious; but it is very seldom that their solemn political articles display such a magnificent contempt for historical fact as that stupendously philosophical editorial in the paper of to-day, entitled "Historical Parallels." As a joke of the first water, we copy a part of this pure chrysolite of absurd pomposity and blundering:

> "The curious repetitions of parallelisms of history have become proverbial. Napoleon, who has stirred up this war for certain motives of his own, is playing the same game with Germany now that Richelieu played with Charles V. The Reformation inaugurated by Luther was political as well as religious. Richelieu secretly took part in the troubles which arose, and aided the Protestants in Germany while he was putting them down in favor of the Catholics in France. Charles V., then Emperor of Germany and King of Spain, a Sovereign who boasted that the sun never set upon his dominions, was constantly harassed by attacks from all sides, now from a powerful rival and now from a confederation of German Princes, until at the close of the Thirty Years' war he was glad to abdicate and retire into a monastery. In many respects his position resembled that of the present Emperor of Austria, against whom similar coalitions are forming, and whose object, like that of Charles, is to establish and strengthen the power of the Pope by repressing the ambitious advances of Italy. Prussia and Italy now occupy the position held by the opponents of Charles. Napoleon, like Richelieu, stands behind the scenes fomenting the various intrigues."

The following dates will make the following questions pertinent: How Charles V., who resigned his crown and retired into a monastery in 1555, could have been induced to that step by the closing of the "thirty years" war which did not commence till 1618, and consequently could not close, according to Cocker, till 1648, nearly a century later, is more than we can guess.

And how Cardinal Richelieu, who was not born till 1585, just "thirty years" after the abdication of Charles V., could occupy toward that great and ambitious potentate the same position that Napoleon III. does toward the present Emperor of Austria, is more also than we can guess. The fact is, the Fenian editor who wrote the above has got "thirty years on the brain," and very little brains in his head.

VERITAS.

Cholera; What is It? and How to Avoid It.

Cholera originates in human filth. It is an animal poison. We know that it is only conveyed by animal organism. It first came to this country in a ship in June, 1832. The writer then had charge of two of the principal institutions of this City; and then said in the columns of the *Courier & Enquirer* "it is the disease of the wretched and miserable." For that he was severely censured. Now, 34 years later, he is obliged to say the same thing. Is it true? In the last number of the *Scalpel* this paragraph explains all that is known on the subject:

> "Cholera is defective vitalization of the blood, or want of pure air, producing defective nutrition. This causes relaxation of the contractile powers of all the blood-vessels of the body. The entire tract of intestines open its myriad blood-vessels, and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels. It is rapid cholera infantum, only it preys upon adults chiefly. Not a single case of cholera occurred on board the *Atalanta* in its spacious cabins, during all the terrible death-scourging among the poor steerage passengers. What can be more convincing? There was filth and confined air, animal poison in its highest degree, depressing the aeration or life renovation of the blood; not producing typhus fever, but cholera. The solids of the human body are released, when the blood loses its life-giving power, and animalcules can act readily, perhaps enter the blood-vessels themselves. These animalcules unquestionably could pass by the wind to the inhabitants of the spacious cabins in the posterior part of the vessel; but their blood-vessels and nerves were in good order, and kept the tissues right enough to prevent the entrance of the exciting germs."

It follows that all we can do to prevent it is to avoid exhaustion; that it is now among us is idle to deny. Our sanitary officers are doing all that can be done. Dr. Harris is perfectly right in his estimate of disinfectants; they should be assiduously used in every case that occurs. Let the annual germs be killed as soon as they pass from the body; meanwhile, let the patient keep the *horizontal position—it is his greatest remedy.* Camphor and laudanum, and a judicious and careful physician must do the rest.

M. D.

Fires at Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, June 19.

The building No. 104 Washington-street, occupied for a furniture manufactory and warehouse, by Haley, Morse & Boyden, was destroyed by fire this morning. The estimated loss is $50,000; mostly insured.

At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the upper part of the building Nos. 127 and 129 Tremont-street, which fortunately was confined to the third and fourth stories. The building is mainly occupied by Child & Jenckes, extensive picture dealers. Loss $10,000; which is insured.

Boston, Tuesday, June 19.

The loss by fire on Washington-street this morning is much greater than first reported.

Haley, Morse & Boyden estimate their loss at $110,000, on which they are insured $100,000.

The Misses Scott, milliners, lose $10,000, and are insured $6,000.

Davis & Chapman, hats, loss $3,000.

The loss on the building is $35,000.

Several small buildings in the rear were crushed by the falling walls.

Murder of a Notorious New-Orleans Gambler.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, June 19.

Bob. Jamison, the notorious gambler, was murdered last night by a man named Duerik in a gambling-house. Jamison received nine balls and six stabs.

The latest reports from the Red River country are unfavorable as to the prospects of the crops. The overflowed lands have been newly planted.

Arrived steamer *Kensington,* from New-York.

Cotton steady; sales 600 bales low middling at 36½@37½; middling at 40c. To-day's receipts 94 bales; receipts of four days 2,296 against 2,050 bales same time last week; exports 3,933 bales; stock 116,685 bales. Bank sterling exchange 162½@165. New-York Exchange, par. Freights to New-York ½c.; to Liverpool ⅞d.

Sudden Deaths at Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie, Tuesday, June 19.

Last night a man named Richard Mondon, a resident of this city, was found dead in his bed in Delafield-street. Cause—apoplexy.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon, a man named Hugh McGowan was found dead in his bed at Rutger's Hotel. Cause—disease of the heart. Both of the above-named evinced no signs of ailment previous to their demise. The latter had to all appearance been dead eight hours. He lived in Albany.

Fire at Newberry, S. C.

Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, June 19.

There was a destructive fire at Newberry, S. C., on Monday. A number of stores and dwellings were destroyed.

THE SOUTH.

Freedmen's Convention in Augusta—Resignation of Revenue Officers—Post-Offices Closed—The Constitutionality of the Stay Law—Georgia Gold Mines.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, June 19.

The Freedmen's Convention meets here in July. The delegates have been elected from all parts of the State. The object of the meeting is to memorialize Congress for the right of franchise, and of trial by a jury of their own color. GEORGE PITTS and HENDERSON BECK, of Griffin, were elected by a large majority as Anti-Bureauites.

At a meeting of the colored people, both denounced the Bureau as mischievous and creative of disturbances between the races. They are willing to trust the laws of the State and their old masters and friends for justice. The Bureau Agent at Griffin said: "I will be —— if I allow negroes to speak disrespectfully of my Bureau," and arrested the delegates, who were afterward released by the civil authorities.

The employes of the revenue offices of Georgia and South Carolina are resigning, being unable to take the test oath. Several Post-offices have been closed, and great inconvenience will be the result unless the evil is remedied.

Messrs. STEPHENS, BROWN, COBB, HILL, and others, are arguing for and against the constitutionality of the stay law before the Supreme Court at Milledgeville. The decision is looked for with great interest.

The gold mines at Dahlonega, Ga., are about to be worked with improved machinery.

The weather has been unusually cold for the last three days. There have been heavy hail sorms in the vicinity, and the thermometer is down to 54°.

THE FENIANS.

Reported Demand of the Canadian Government for the Extradition of Gen. Sweeny, and other Fenian Officers.

ST. ALBANS, Sunday, June 17.

It is reported here to-night, on good authority, that the Canadian Government has demanded the extradition of Gens. SWEENY, SPEAR, O'NEILL and MAHAN, and Cols. O'CONNER and MEEHAN, together with other prominent officers of the late army of invasion.

Spies from Montreal and St. Johns, Canada, are in this vicinity endeavoring to find out the parties who conveyed the Fenian officers and stores from this place to the front, with a view of arresting them should they be so unfortunate as to cross the boundry line, and trying them for giving aid and comfort to the enemies of Great Britain.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 19.

The Fenian officers connected with the recent raid on Canada and who were prisoners in bonds to appear at Canandaigua, left here yesterday to go to that place to answer to-day before the Court for violation of the neutrality laws.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Seventy-first Regiment of New-York and the Boston Fusileers.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 19.

Music Hall last evening was the scene of very pleasant exercises, occasioned by a Committee of officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard of New-York, presenting the Independent Boston Fusileers with an elaborate costly testimonial, consisting of large size photographs of the members of Company's B and H of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Lieut.-Col. COLES made the presentation, which was appropriately responded to by Capt. PROCTOR of the Fusileers.

CONNECTICUT.

The Norwich Railroad Disaster.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 19.

By the singular disaster which occurred on the Norwich Railroad, and which was occasioned by the high wind blowing a car from one track on to another, causing a freight train to come in collision with it, TYLER PECK, a fireman, was killed, and FRANK GREENWOOD, another employe, was terribly scalded. The freight train was badly smashed up.

THE WAR ON THE CONTINENT.

Decree by the King of Prussia.

The following royal decree of the King of Prussia has been officially communicated to the Department of State:

TRANSLATION.

Royal decree of 19th of May, 1866, relative to capture and confiscation of merchant vessels of enemies.

On the proposition of the Minister of State I decree that, in the event of war, merchant vessels belonging to subjects of hostile States shall not be subjected to capture and confiscation by my ships-of-war, so long as reciprocity be practised by the hostile States.

The preceding decree has no application to such vessels as would be subject to capture and confiscation, even if they were neutral ships.

Let this, my decree, be published in the Law Register. WILHELM.

BERLIN, 19th of May, 1866.
GR. V. BISMARCK-SHONHAUSEN.
VON BODELSCHWINGH —— V. ROON.
GR. V. ITFENPLITZ —— V. MUHLER.
GR. ZUR LIPPE —— V. SELCHOW.
GR. ZU EULSBURG.
To the Ministry.

REGATTA AT PHILADELPHIA.

One Hundred and Eighteen Yachts Entered—A Stiff Breeze Blowing—Several of the Yachts Upset.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 19.

The grand regatta of Philadelphia yachts came off this morning.

One hundred and eighteen yachts entered for the first race, comprising six classes.

The sixth class started at 9:30 and the first at 10:15 A. M. They will round the Horseshoe and are expected to return about 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A stiff breeze is blowing.

The breeze appears to be rather too heavy for the light craft, several of which upset before reaching the Navy-yard.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Serious Effects of the Late Gales.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, June 19.

The schooners *Highland Chief*, *Almina* and *Josephine*, with wood, are ashore, and a large schooner, name unknown, is pounding at anchor at Fairport.

Two large barks are also ashore just east of Fairport.

The schooners *Darien* and *Suffell*, with lumber, are also ashore.

The schooner *Euclid* and the brig *Williams* are badly damaged by pounding at their docks here.

The storm is over.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 19.

The *Express* gives the following list of marine disasters:

The schooner *Three Friends* and an unknown bark are ashore at Fairport, Ohio, (Lake Erie.)

The schooner *Harriet Ross* is on the rocks at Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior; no details.

The propeller *Cuyahoga*, with a cargo of oats, collided at Port Huron and sunk.

The bark *R. J. Winslow* collided with the schooner *Minnie Williams* at Aux Point, Lake Erie; no particulars.

Capt. RICHARDSON, of the brig *Gen. Worth*, reports passing an unknown vessel bottom upward, off Ashtabula, Ohio.

The bark *Sunnyside* and the schooner *R. J. Gibbs* lost most of their canvas.

The schooner *J. M. Lee* dragged anchor and went ashore last night, near Buffalo Harbor, and is going to pieces.

The brig *S. C. Walbridge* is ashore, 16 miles from Cleveland. A tug has gone to her assistance.

The schooners *Snow Bird* and *Darien* are ashore, near Euclid, Ohio.

The schooner *Jennie P. King* capsized, off Long Point Cut, Lake Erie, and all hands lost.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 19.

The bark *Winslow*, from Philadelphia for Portland with coal, is ashore at Muskegat and was bilged. Crew saved. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

EASTPORT, Me., Tuesday, June 19.

The brig *Edmiston Brothers*, of Yarmouth, N.S., bound to St. John, was totally wrecked at Little River Head yesterday, at 10 o'clock, during a thick fog. The materials were saved.

Movements of Gens. Grant and Sherman.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 19.

Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN arrived here this morning.

Gen. SHERMAN leaves for St. Louis to-night, and Gen. GRANT goes to Washington to-morrow, *viâ* Belleair.

A Roman Chariot Race at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 19.

The Roman chariot race, at Suffolk Park to-day, attracted an immense crowd. Miss VIRGINIA MASON, of New-York, drove *Lady Sherman* and *Prairie Flower*. Miss SHERWOOD, of Philadelphia, drove *Flora Bell* and *Empress*. The race was mile heats, best three in five. Miss MASON won in three straight heats. Time—2:25¼, 2:30 and 2:15. The ladies were dressed in classic costume.

Legal Matters at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 19.

In the United States Court to-day, in the case of ISHAM, Judge BALLARD discharged the defendant, thus relieving him of all military control.

The Italian counterfeiters of fractional currency were sentenced to the Penitentiary, LATRANGE for fifteen years, the two others for seven years and ten months each.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 19.

The following is the day calendar for the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, June 20: Nos. 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153 and 155.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 19—1 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,800 bbls. WHEAT is held above the views of buyers, and market quiet; sales of choice White Canada at $3 50—the highest price ever paid in this market; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 40; No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 25. CORN scarce and quiet; Illinois Yellow is held at 83c. OATS are held at 55c. for Western. CANAL FREIGHTS dull. LAKE IMPORTS—500 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels of Wheat. CANAL EXPORTS—13,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 19.

FLOUR quiet; Spring extras declined 10c.@15c. WHEAT dull and declined 10c.; $1 68 for No. 1; $1 10@$1 18 for No. 2. CORN active, at the decline of 1½c.@2c. OATS dull, and declined ½c.@1c.; 33c.@34c. for No. 1; 31½c.@32c. for No. 2. MESS PORK declined 50c. FREIGHTS firm. *Receipts*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bush. Wheat, 295,000 bush. Corn, 144,000 bush. Oats. *Shipments*—9,500 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bush. Wheat, 328,000 bush. Corn, 87,000 bush. Oats.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 19.

FLOUR and WHEAT quiet. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $33. 100,000 lbs. CLEAR BACON SIDES sold at 20½c. Lard dull at 22c. GOLD, 149.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, June 19.

FLOUR dull and declined 25c. WHEAT declining; $2 for No. 1. CORN declined 2c. OATS declined 2c. RECEIPTS to-day—1,700 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 1,800 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—500 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat.

THE TURF.

The Hoboken Races—First Day.

A bright and glorious morning yesterday augured favorably for the success of the Hoboken race meeting, which, commencing yesterday, continues over to-day and the ensuing two days. The managers had made admirable arrangements for the conveyance of visitors to the course from the City, the Erie Railroad running trains at frequent intervals to the track. The attendance was excellent, fully three thousand people being present, while the ladies' stand was well-filled by the youth, beauty and fashion of Hudson County and the Empire City. The road also was well patronized, the beautiful drive through a country rich in natural scenery, and the convenient distance from the Hoboken and Jersey City ferries inducing numbers to take this mode of reaching the course. The executive had taken the requisite steps to insure the strictest decorum by the presence of an ample police, while several New-York detectives insured the security of the purses and persons of visitors from the unwelcome attentions of the *chevaliers d'industrie*, who usually frequent similar assemblages.

The first race on the programme was the Jersey stakes, a sweepstakes selling purse of $300 for all ages, dash of half a mile. Originally there were three entries, viz.: Col. McDANIEL's ch. m. by *Knight of St. George*, and his ch. g. b. *Mohican*, and Mr. F. MORRIS' gr. h. *Throgsneck*. The latter, however, having been sold at the Paterson meeting, and passed into Col. McDANIEL's stable to be trained, the latter would not allow the public to be deceived by the hollow pretext of a race between horses in the same stable, and the stake was walked over by the *Knight of St. George* mare, who was subsequently put up at auction, and not realizing the required sum of $1,000, was bought in.

The second race was a selling premium of $300, for all ages, a mile and a half dash, with allowances of weight according to the price they were entered to be sold for. For this there were four entries, all of which came to the post, viz.: Dr. WELDON's b. c. *Knighthood*, 4 years, $1,500; Messrs. BOWIE & HALL's gr. c. *Richmond*, 4 years, $1,500; Mr. J. S. WATSON's ch. c. *Peacemaker*, 4 years, $500, and Col. McDANIEL's ch. g. by *Mohican*, $500. The betting on this race was very heavy and spirited, *Richmond* (the winner of the Jersey Derby last year, and the conqueror of *Arcola* in a mile heat race at Paterson this Spring) having slightly the call, bringing $300 to *Knighthood's* $250, *Mohican* colt's $90, and *Peacemaker's* $70.

THE RACE.

Knighthood jumped off with the lead, which was from the half-mile pole on the backstretch, with *Peacemaker* in close attendance, *Richmond* next, and the *Mohican* colt last of all. Before they had gone fifty yards, the *Mohican* colt rushed past his horses, and taking the lead, made the running at a good pace. Passing the stand the first time, he was a length ahead of *Richmond* and *Knighthood* who were head and head together. At the turn, the *Mohican* colt's bolt was shot, and he fell back beaten, leaving *Richmond* and *Knighthood* to fight the battle out, *Peacemaker's* chance even at this early period being evidently extinguished. A truly magnificent race between the above-named two horses now ensued; past the quarter-pole, along the far side, and to the half-mile pole they raced so evenly together that the most sanguine partisan could not flatter himself that his favorite had any advantage over the other. On the third quarter *Knighthood* seemed to get his neck in front, but the clever rider ABE, who piloted *Richmond*, called upon his horse, and at the homestretch turn had got on even terms with his antagonist. Here *Richmond* was seen to swerve a little, but ABE riding him resolutely, the gallant gray gamely responded, and a tremendous struggle home resulted in the victory of *Knighthood* by two lengths; *Peacemaker*, beaten off, third, and the *Mohican* colt last. Time, 2:49.

The next race was the Ferry Stake, a post stake purse of $400, two-mile heats, $50 entrance, play or pay, each carrying 100 lbs., except three-year olds, which carried their appropriate weights, mares and geldings being allowed the usual 3 lbs. There were eight subscribers to this stake, but Mr. MORRIS and Mr. HUNTER, who were among them, omitting to name, left the following six parties to nominate their representatives at the post: Mr. WATSON's ch. g. *Aldebaran*, Col. McDANIEL's b. h. *Oakland*, Mr. SANFORD's g. h. *Loadstone*, Col. BUSH's g. h. *Thunder*, Mr. PURYEAR's br. g. *Climax*, and Messrs. BOWIE & HALL's (Dr. WELDON's) b. h. *Leatherlungs*. Of this lot, *Loadstone* was a warm favorite, bringing in pools $260, *Aldebaran* $110, *Climax* $55, *Thunder* $45, *Oakland* $55, and *Leatherlungs* $40. *Loadstone* was ridden by the nonpareil rider ABE; and the remembrance of his two tremendous two-mile heats against the renowned *Asteroid*, at Louisville, last year, made many think that his victory in this race was a certainty, and to back him at very slight odds against the field. He was in capital condition, but the fact that he was giving away weight to older horses in the race, caused many shrewd turfmen to stand the field against him.

FIRST HEAT.—A miserable start was effected, the horses getting off in straggling order, and the starting judge, after calling them back, immediately tapping the drum to notify them it was a legitimate start. *Climax*, who was among the leading horses, immediately took up the running, *Thunder* lying next, *Loadstone* third, *Oakland* fourth, and *Aldebaran*, who was some distance behind at the start, last of all. At the quarter-pole *Climax* was four lengths before *Loadstone*, who had passed *Thunder* and taken second place, the others already beginning to tail off. At the half-mile pole *Climax* was still three lengths ahead of everything, and he held that lead around until they passed the stand on the first mile, *Loadstone* being second, *Thunder* third, two lengths before *Leatherlungs*, *Oakland* fifth and *Aldebaran*, seemingly overpaced, last of all. On the backstretch ABE on *Loadstone* tried to collar *Climax*, but the latter shook him off, and opened a gap of three lengths at the three-quarter pole. Coming up the straight run home, *Loadstone* made another resolute effort to reach *Climax*, but the latter responded at once to his rider's call and quitting *Loadstone* at every strike, won the heat cleverly by a length and a half in 3:42—*Thunder* third, *Oakland* fourth, *Aldebaran* fifth and *Leatherlungs* distanced.

SECOND HEAT.—*Climax* was now the favorite against the field, selling in pools for $200; *Loadstone*, $120; *Aldebaran*, $100; *Thunder*, $85, and *Oakland*, $20. *Climax* at once took up the running, and at the quarter-pole was two lengths before *Loadstone*, who was three lengths before *Aldebaran*. No change took place in these positions on the first mile, the favorite being two lengths ahead as they passed the stand, with *Loadstone* (second) half a length before *Thunder*, and *Aldebaran* last. On the backstretch *Loadstone* tried to reach the leader, but failing to do so *Climax* maintained his lead throughout, beating *Loadstone*, who ran a wonderfully game horse under the circumstances, by a length and a half; the latter a short length before *Oakland*, *Aldebaran* fourth, and *Thunder* beaten off. Time, 3:41¼.

A scrub race, not on the programme, for $500, mile heats, between Mr. ELLIOTT's gr. m. and Mr. GALLAGHER's b. h., was won by the former in 2:14, 2:13¼, 2:17¼, the bay taking the second heat.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Jersey Stakes, a Sweepstakes Selling Premium of $300, for all ages; $50 entrance, pay or play, for one-half mile dash. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race; and unless the winner realize at such sale more than $1,000, the owner shall be at liberty to retain his horse; all over the sum of $1,000 so realised shall go to the Society. All horses entered to carry weight for age.

Col. McDanie's ch. m. by Knight of St. George..........walked over

SECOND RACE.—Selling premium of $300, for all ages, one and one-half mile dash. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500, (no entries will be received for a higher price,) to carry their appropriate weights; those entered for $1,000 allowed 7 lbs.; those entered for $500 allowed 14 lbs. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race. All over the price named in the entry to go to the Society. The owner to retain his horse should he bring less than the price named in the entry. Entrance five per cent., to go to second horse.

Dr. J. W. Weldon's b. h. Knighthood, $1,500, 4 yrs..1
Bowie & Hall's gr. c. Richmond, $1,500, 4 yrs.......2
J. S. Watson's ch. c. Peacemaker, $500, 4 yrs........3
Col. McDaniel's ch. c. by Mohican, $500, 4 yrs......4
Time—2:49.

THIRD RACE.—The Ferry Stake, a Post Stake premium of $400, for all ages, two-mile heats; $50 entrance, play or pay, to carry 100 lbs except in cases of three-year olds, which will carry their appropriate weights; mares and geldings 3 lbs. allowance. The second horse to save his entrance.

T. Puryear named b. g. Climax, aged, 97 lbs...... 1 1
M. H. Sanford named gr. h. Loadstone, 5 yrs., 100 lbs...... 2 2
Col. McDaniel named b. h. Oakland, 6 yrs., 100 lbs...... 4 3
J. S. Watson named ch. g. Aldebaran, 6 yrs., 97 lbs. 5 4
Col. Bush named gr. h. Thunder, aged, 100 lbs.. 3 5
J. S. Weldon entered b. h. Leatherlungs, 6 yrs., 100 lbs...... dis.
Time—3:42; 3:41¼.

To-day the sport provided is unusually good. There is a hurdle race, for which six horses are entered, and which is certain to prove a great attraction. The entries are *Zigzag*, *General Williams*, *Nightlock*, F. B. READ's mare and *Roscoe*, and all will stand except Mr. READ's mare. For the two-mile-and-a-quarter dash there are five entries, viz.: *Captain Moore*, *Earring*, *Lady Blessington*, *Richmond* and ch. g. pedigree unknown. There is also a three-year-old race, for which *Enchantress*, *Dot* and Mr. MORRIS' *Prophet* filly are entered. Altogether, a capital day's racing may be fairly anticipated.

THE YACHT REVIEW.

The Annual New-York Yacht Club Review—A Breezy Day—The Ladies Afraid of the Horse-shoe—The Affair Comes off in the Inner Bay—Visits and Counter-Visits—A Pleasant Day but Few to Enjoy it.

Yesterday came off the annual review of the New-York Yacht Club. It was understood that this exhibition of the sailing qualities of the yachts and the exchange of courtesies accompanying it should take place in the Lower Bay, and a number of the yachts, among them the *Henrietta*, *Maria* and *Haze*, went down on Monday, lying over night at anchorage in the Horse-shoe.

The steamer *William Tittamer*, chartered by Mr. JAMES GORDAN BENNETT, Jr., for his immediate friends and the members of the Press, left the pier at the foot of Christopher-street at 8 A. M., passing on her way down the river a number of yachts *en route* for the scene of action. The Governor's Island band being taken on board, startled the slumbering echoes of Fort Columbus as the steamer passed it by, and the lonely sentry on the wall waved a melancholy adieu to his more gifted comrades of the cornet d pistons.

The wind blew briskly from the west southwest, and the tide was on the turn to flow, so the little tug pitched rudely to and fro, and long before she had reached the Narrows, although the wind didn't cease several of the musical gentlemen stopped blowing.

In the Lower Bay the wind blew still fresher and there were further stragglers from the band, and one of the reporters had disappeared, but having left his overcoat, opera-glass and an unfinished cigar everybody knew he would come back if he was alive.

On reaching the Horse-shoe we found the yachts which had lain there all night, tugging angrily at the anchor-chains, but as yet the little fleet had received no morning visitors save those arriving with the *Tittamer*. After tossing about here an hour, with no evidence of the promised review, and the wind going to waste in a shameful manner, the yacht *Magic* hove in sight, and presently the steamboat *River Queen* bore down, with the melancholy tidings that the review was to be held in the inner bay, as it was concluded by the ladies, or for the ladies, that the weather was too rough outside.

This alteration of the programme was, for the ladies at least, a wise one, as it certainly was quite too turbulent outside for the enjoyment of anything less matured than a salt of several years' standing. That the ladies would have been very, very sick 'tis true, and pity 'tis 'tis true, for it will be many a day and week, possibly many a year, before such a happy coincidence of wind and weather and review occurs again. Not windy enough to be risky, there would have been a splendid chance to test the sailing qualities of these yachts, many of which have had as yet no opportunity to secure a reputation which they possibly might earn at a properly-contested race, or even show of sailing qualities.

Returning to the Inner Bay we found, in-shore, Staten Island side, the steamers *C. W. Thomas*, *Belle*, and the *River Queen*, which had preceded us, the two former carrying a number of ladies; also the steam-yachts *Octavia* and *Wave*, with a like precious freight; and the yachts *Rambler*, *Phantom*, *Fleetwing*, *Widgeon*, *Magic*, *Halcyon*, *Fanny*, *Ida*, *Zuleika*, *Zip*, *Lily*, *Ella*, and many others not carrying signal flags or other distinguishing mark of any kind.

The threatening character of the early morning had evidently deterred many ladies from being present, as there were but few in the yachts or on board the steamers compared with other years, but those few enjoyed themselves luxuriously, and will for a year at least have a pleasant remembrance of the glorious bracing breeze which swept the bay, and infused life and vigor into all who were happy enough to be there to enjoy it. To the gentlemen with yachts who were absent, and who ought to have been there, we say, if churlishness kept them away, then they were the greatest losers; if the fear of rheumatism, then they ought to sell their yachts and buy bath chairs.

To the ladies who were expected and didn't come, it can only be said that their absence was felt by all, and when those who, less timorous, ventured upon the rough waters of the bay, tell the story of their pleasant trip, they will be sorry they did not share it.

Several hours were passed in a most agreeable manner by the yachtmen conveying their lady guests from yacht to yacht. It is but fair to say that the gallantry displayed by these gentlemen was of the nicest kind, and displayed itself to great advantage when receiving or delivering cargo. Music, of course, was provided on many of the yachts, the *Henrietta* being extremely blessed in this particular. Guns were fired in a highly boisterous manner on a great many occasions, and colors were dipped and changed in a most mysterious fashion, to one whose signal-reading is limited to MARRYAT. Tables were spread under awnings, and the ubiquitous imps of DELMONICO flitted around among masts and cordage, with all the Parisian grace which characterizes their movements on the polished floors of Fifth-avenue.

The courtesies of the day lasted several hours, the affair concluding with some manœuvering by the yachts.

The members of the Press are indebted to Mr. BENNETT's hospitality for a pleasant trip and all the concomitant comforts.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR VS. STAR.—One of the best played games of the season took place at the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, the contestants being the Excelsior and Star Clubs, two of the best organizations in Brooklyn. The game opened favorably for the Stars, and they kept the lead till the eighth innings, when the Excelsiors, by some splendid batting, took it from them, and won the game by a score of 27 to 20. The Stars covered themselves with glory in this match, and at one time it looked as though they would pull through winners, but a little loose fielding in the last two innings lost them their advantage. The number of spectators present was quite large, and the interest manifested in the result of the game very great. The ladies were in attendance in unusually large numbers, and by their presence lent a charm to the scene which would otherwise have been lacking. The score is as follows:

STAR.	Outs.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.
Waddell, 1st b	1	4	Pearce, 3d b	2	4
Sullivan, p	2	2	Crane, 2d b	2	5
Lewis, l. f	2	2	Leggett, c	2	5
Worth, c. f	2	2	Norton, s. s	4	3
McDiarmed, 2d b	5	1	Mitchell, r. f	3	2
Flanders, s. s	3	3	Fletcher, p	3	1
Thomson, c	5	2	Holder, c. f	5	1
Smith, r. f	2	2	Clyno, l. f	4	2
Manly, 3d b	5	2	Whiting, 1st b	2	3
Total	27	20	Total	27	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Star	9	1	1	4	3	1	0	1	0	—20
Excelsior	3	6	0	5	1	4	0	4	4	—27

Umpire—Mr. CUMMINGS, of the Enterprise Club.
Scorers—Messrs. McDIARMED and HOLT.
Time of game—2 hours and 20 minutes.

GRAND MATCH AT MORRISANIA—MUTUAL VS. UNION.

Probably the largest crowd that ever gathered at a ball game in Morrisiana, will witness this match to-day. The reputation achieved by the Unions in beating some of our best Clubs, and the anxiety to see the new nine of the Mutuals, has raised the excitement in sporting circles to fever heat, and it will culminate to-day in a grand rush for Westchester County. Morrisania is a lovely place, and they have got a good Ball Club there, but they can't brag on their railroad accommodations; therefore we advise those who contemplate witnessing this game to take the Harlem boat from Peck-slip at 1:30 P. M., as arrangements have been made to have an extra number of horse cars on hand on its arrival.

OTHER GAMES TO-DAY.

The Eclectics visit Irvington, N. J., to-day, and play a game with the Irvington Club of that place. The Eckford and Enterprise Clubs of Brooklyn, play a game to-day, on the Capitoline grounds, Bedford.

University Law School Commencement.

The annual Commencement of the Law School connected with the New-York University, was held in the large chapel of the University Building, last evening, CHANCELLOR FERRIS presiding. The exercises were opened with prayer, followed by the reading of the report of the Examining Committee, a document which expressed the utmost satisfaction with the progress of the Law Department of the University, and confidence in the prospect that its graduates would continue to go forth reflecting honor upon their *alma mater* while they would doubtless ever seek to elevate and preserve the standard of their chosen profession.

Mr. ALEXANDER T. COMPTON, of Union College, in his oration on "The Roman Law," gave evidence of being an attentive reader of the history of the fundamental principles of law. His production was masterly and in excellent taste, giving promise of an ornament at the New York bar. This is all the more gratifying when it is understood that he is but a fair representative of his class.

Mr. J. HAMILTON BRYAN, the youngest member of the graduating class, delivered an able and spirited oration on "Legislative Reform," together with the valedictory addresses. The legal reforms of the various civilized nations of the world and of our own country were briefly reviewed, and a warm indorsement made in the general upsetting and confusing of old pro-slavery theories of constitutional law given—an indorsement which was warmly applauded by the very select audience which filled the chapel.

The Chancellor then conferred the degree of "Bachelor of Laws" upon the class, which included the following named gentlemen:

Edward Pinsee, Alexander T. Compton, Benjamin F. Sceva, William B. Sinclair, Ernest Hall, Montgomery M. Livington, Daniel P. Lippincott, Henry M. Wallace, E. Clarence Hyatt, John Hamilton and J. Hamilton Bryan.

WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., delivered an address to the graduating class on the subject of "The Relation of Lawyer and Client." This was an exceedingly interesting and instructive address. Its chief aim was to urge a lofty estimate for a profession, which, for lack of principle and common honesty on the part of many of its representatives have taught the people to suspect wrong where none existed. He reviewed the opinions of eminent authorities for and against the profession of the law, referred to the all-important "fee," and characterized the lawyer as the trustee of his client. He gave sensible counsel as to promptitude in yielding up to clients the property restored as the result of suit, gave some advice to clients, and bid good-bye to the class by beseeching them to strive to adorn a profession worthy of their best effort.

A splendidly engrossed resolution of the thanks of the class was presented to Prof. JOHN NORTON POMEROY, who made a neat, brief acknowledgment of the unexpected compliment, after which the Chancellor concluded the exercises by pronouncing the benediction. The performances were somewhat enhanced by choice selections of music by Dodworth's Band.

The Carmine-street Murder.

On Monday evening somebody, whose handwriting is not familiar, favored the TIMES with a highly sensational account, on manifold paper, of a "mysterious affair" in Carmine-street; and as neither the TIMES reporters nor the Police knew anything of the "human skeletons found in private grounds," reported in the unauthenticated MS. which had been sent us, it was thought advisable for once to let other journals lead the TIMES in the publication of the news, if it should happen to be news. A visit to No. 13 Carmine-street, yesterday, cleared up the "mystery" and reduced a "probable murder," &c., &c., to a very common-place burial so many years ago that even the oldest inhabitants of what was once Greenwich Village have no knowledge thereof. It appears that laborers, in excavating for the foundations of a new building at No. 13 Carmine-street, found parts of a human skeleton under an ailanthus tree in the rear yard. The bones crumbled to lime almost instantly upon exposure to air, showing that they must have been under ground many years. The tree which had grown over them is known to be more than forty years of age. Many years ago burials were frequently made in the open fields up town, which are now densely populated, and these bones, which may have walked the earth cotemporaneously with those of BARNUM's rottenest mummy, were probably honestly buried after an honest funeral with honest mourners or otherwise.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RUN OVER AND KILLED IN CENTRAL PARK.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday over the remains of Mrs. SARAH MUIR, whose death was the result of injuries received by being knocked down and run over, in Central Park, on Saturday afternoon. It appears that the deceased and her daughter were promenading in the Park, and as they were crossing one of the drives the mother was run over by a horse and wagon, in charge of Mr. HERMAN BAETJER, a broker, residing at No. 140 East Thirteenth-street. The injured lady was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, where her death ensued on Monday. On the case being given to the Jury, they failed to agree upon a verdict, the majority being of the opinion that the occurrence was purely accidental. This being the final result of their deliberations, Coroner GAMBLE admitted Mr. BAETJER to bail in the sum of $500 to answer any indictment the Grand Jury might bring against him. Mr. CHARLES M. PEILSTICKER, of Stapleton, Staten Island, became his bondsman, and the accused was discharged from custody. The deceased was a native of this City, resided in Brooklyn, and was 46 years of age.

LIGHT GUARD EXCURSION.—The Fortieth Anniversary of the Light Guard will be celebrated to-morrow, at the Stetson House, Long Branch. The Company will leave their Armory at 7:30 A. M., and take their special boat at Castle Garden for the Branch, and on their return will land at Twenty-third-street, North River. Company B, of the Seventy-first Regiment N. G., having tendered their services as an escort to Company A on their return from Long Branch, the members of Company B are notified to attend at the Armory, on Thursday evening, June 21, at 7:15 sharp. Members of other Companies attached to this Regiment wishing to participate in this escort, will please report to First Sergeant H. EVERSTEN, at the Armory, at the hour above specified.

EXPLOSION OF PHOTOGRAPH COTTON.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was given at No. 93 Crosby-street, the flames and smoke being caused by the explosion of some prepared cotton for use in photographing. It appears that the cotton was spread out to dry by the manufacturer, DANIEL D. T. DAVIE, who states that Mrs. CLEMENT, occupying the first floor, placed a lighted furnace near the cotton, causing the explosion. The concussion was sufficiently great to cause the destruction of the windows and frames in the basement and second floor, the damage amounting to $50. The loss sustained by Mr. DAVIE is about $350; no insurance.

COMMENCEMENTS.—The commencement of the University of the City of New-York will be celebrated on Thursday, at Niblo's. The exercises commence at 10:30 A. M....Mount Washington Collegiate Institute celebrates its commencement on the 22d inst., at Wallack's Theatre, at 2 P. M....The Grammar School of the New-York University will celebrate its commencement at the Chapel of the University, to-day, at 10:30 A. M....The annual exhibition of the inmates of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for Boys, will take place at the Asylum in Fifty-first-street and Fifth-avenue, at 3 P. M., to-day.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH STRAWBERRY AND FLORAL FESTIVAL.—Preparations have been made on a magnificent scale for a Strawberry and Floral Festival in connection with the North Presbyterian Church at Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, to begin this evening, and to continue to-morrow evening. The well-known character of the ladies and gentlemen connected with the North Church, for enterprise and good taste, is sufficient assurance that this festival will be as nearly as possible what such a festival should be, held in the heart of a great City.

SMOTHERED IN AN EXCAVATION.—Yesterday morning, as JOHN CROWLEY, a laborer, was at work digging for a cellar in Forty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, the earth suddenly gave way, crushing him under its weight, and causing suffocation before he could be rescued. The body was removed to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, where an inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and twenty-three years of age.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN, at No. 396 Water-street, over the remains of JOHN W. MORGAN, aged 18 months, whose death was caused by severe scalds received by the accidental upsetting of a bowl of boiling coffee, on Monday, while sitting in his mother's lap at supper. A verdict in accordance with these facts was recorded by the Jury.

LOWE'S BALLOON ASCENSIONS.—Prof. LOWE commences his balloon ascensions to-day from the amphitheatre corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street. An excellent opportunity is afforded those making the ascent of viewing the City and its surroundings. A display of fireworks, a naval fight on the little lake and a promenade concert, are also among the attractions offered by the Professor.

PAGE'S FARRAGUT.—The painting of Admiral FARRAGUT, by PAGE, is now on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, Broadway. The proceeds from this exhibition are for the benefit of the Mercantile Library Association. The picture claims to be something more than a portrait, as it represents the naval hero in that remarkable hour of history when, lashed to the mast of the flagship, he gave his orders for the capture of Mobile.

STABLE BURNED IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon flames were discovered in the stable owned and occupied by Mr. O'NEILL, situated in the rear of No. 348 West Thirty-seventh-street. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, the stable, and the two adjoining, owned by Messrs. FRAZER and LEET, were destroyed. The aggregate loss is estimated at about $500, upon which there is no insurance.

PICNICS.—The New-York Caledonia Club will join in a picnic at Dudley's Grove, on Friday, the 22d inst., leaving Christopher-street, North River, at 9 A. M....The grand picnic and Summer night's festival, held by the ladies of the Temple of Adas of Jeshurun, will take place at Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth-street, this afternoon and evening.

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.—Mr. BENNETT, the Clerk of the Special Term, Superior Court, is serving at present in Part First, Trial Term, and S. E. NOLAN is detailed as Clerk of the Special Term, now being held by His Honor Judge McCUNN. Mr. NOLAN is one of our oldest and most respected Court officials.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—Miss JEANIE BURNS, the youthful poet and authoress, who is lecturing to great crowds on the subject of Temperance, has given $500 to assist in the completion of a National Orphan Home in Dixon, Ill., for the benefit of children who have been made fatherless in the struggle for Liberty.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Mr. Burnley, English Legation, Washington; Gen. Barstow, United States Army; Major Emery, United States Army; Mr. Padelford, Savannah; J. H. Wise, San Francisco; and Henry Ludlum, Richmond, Va., are at the Brevoort House.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT.—The annual Commencement of this flourishing institution of learning is announced to take place at Wallack's Theatre on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FESTIVAL.—A Festival for the benefit of St. Timothy's Free Episcopal Church will be held at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, June 20 and 21. Music by Dodworth's Band.

PERSONAL.—Dr. SAMUEL BECK, of this City, leaves to-day for Europe, where he proposes remaining part of the Summer.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE LATE HON. JAMES HUMPHREY—MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN BAR.—The funeral of the late Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY will take place to-day, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Pilgrims, Rev. Dr. STORRS. A meeting of members of the Brooklyn Bar was held in the Supreme Court Room (Court-house) yesterday morning. On motion of Gen. PHILIP S. CROOKE, Ex-Judge MORSE was selected Chairman. Ex-Judge JOHN GREENWOOD made a brief address in relation to deceased, when he moved that a Committee of three be appointed to draft suitable resolutions. The motion was adopted, and Ex-Judge GREENWOOD, Gen. P. S. CROOKE and Ex-Judge BIRDSEYE were appointed as such Committee. They retired, and soon after reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the sad and sudden death of Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, is an occasion requiring of the Bar of Kings County an expression of their regard for him and his many virtues, and their regret for his loss.

Resolved, That Mr. HUMPHREY was the example of a ripe scholar, an accomplished lawyer and a pure man, who united with those characteristics the kindest, most courteous and amiable qualities of the heart. He was a rare instance of the lawyer and politician, who never mingled the asperities of professional or official contests with the social intercourse of private life. His private, professional and public life are all alike worthy of him, and grateful to the affectionate remembrance of his associates.

Resolved, That the members of the bar of Kings County will, in a body, attend the funeral of our departed friend on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, be presented to the family of Mr. HUMPHREY, with our heartfelt sympathy for them in their bereavement, and our hope that they may find comfort in the assurance that he was pure and true in life, and esteemed of all men, so now, as we trust and believe, he is happily at rest.

The meeting was addressed by J. M. VAN COTT, Esq., Hon. L. BIRDSEYE, Hon. H. C. MURPHY, ALDEN J. SPOONER, Esq., and Judge DIKEMAN, when they adjourned.

THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The decease of the late Mr. HUMPHREY leaves a vacancy in the Second Congressional District, which will be filled at the election the coming Fall. The prominent candidates on the Republican side are Mr. GEORGE B. LINCOLN, the Postmaster, Mr. GEORGE H. FISHER, Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward, and Mr. DEMAS STRONG, late State Senator. The Democratic aspirants are numerous, the most prominent name mentioned being Mr. ISAAC VAN ANDEN, the proprietor of the *Eagle*.

A Remarkable Result.

The following shows what a bad case of catarrh was cured by Dr. ROWE:

No. 223 PEARL-STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

For many years my daughter was afflicted with one of the worst cases of catarrh probably ever seen, and continued from time to time to grow worse, notwithstanding we tried everyone and everything, but all to no avail. The discharge from the head and throat was incessant, and so far was she gone, that at many times she raised blood. All pronounced her in consumption. Our family physician gave her up as impossible to live. As a last resort we tried Dr. ROWE, under whose treatment she was entirely cured.

THOMAS S. DAY.

Dr. ROWE's office, No. 26 East 20th-st., fifth house from Broadway. Patients not received Wednesday.

—*Advertisement.*

An article of true merit cannot fail to be appreciated these days of quacks and humbugs. "THE LONE STAR LINIMENT," which is advertised in our columns, is one of the very best Liniments in the market, and should find a place in every household.

DEMAS BARNES, Agent.

[*Advertisement*]

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Make-believe Foreign Perfumes—the genuine being excluded by the enormous duties—flood the market. They are poor imitations of extracts which in themselves are far inferior in odor, purity and durability to PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, manufactured from the most fragrant flower ever used for perfuming purposes.—*North Adams Transcript.*

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

A Golden Crown was wont to be awarded by the Romans to him who saved the life of a Roman citizen. What reward is fitting for a man who saves the lives of not one, but of hundreds and thousands of American citizens? Yet that is done daily and hourly by Dr. T. W. MARSDEN, in the use of his VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS, which are rapidly superseding every other preparation for the special disease for which they are designed. Depot No. 487 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Cholera.

Hulse's Protector from Cholera, approved by the physicians of the Metropolitan Board of Health. The *Scientific American* says: "We are so well satisfied with the valuable qualities of this Pad that we have introduced it into our establishment, every person in our employ being supplied therewith. Several large establishments have followed the same course." For sale by all druggists. HALL & RUCKEL, Wholesale Agents.

J. V. HULSE & CO., Proprietors.
No. 73 Pearl-st., New-York.

A Hint to those Preparing for the Country.

Go and see BROOKS' elegant assortment of boots and shoes, all the new French novelties, to suit the watering places, as well as substantial kinds for country wear. The largest and cheapest establishment in the City. No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

For Your Summer Hats

Go to TERRY'S,
No. 409 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ("*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*") Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

When the Burglar Alarm Telegraph rings you up, and you find a door or window broken open, we say it has saved your house from robbers. We had seven such cases last week. E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver, plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

A. A.—Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss; easiest in use; no back pressure; makes a final cure. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Removal.—Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 543 Broadway.

A Safe, Sure and Speedy Remedy for diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, summer complaint and all bowel affections, may be had in JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Compounded with care from the best understood ingredients known to the medical faculty, its action is prompt and always to be depended upon; while the reputation it has attained as a standard household remedy, should induce all at this season of the year to keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them. Sold by all druggists.

Again Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve has proved itself to be the greatest Horse Ointment in the world. It has cured cases of Quittor, Spavin and Founder, where the horses were considered useless. For Scratches, Swellings, Cuts and Galls, it is invaluable. 50 cents a box. Sold by druggists, and at depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor has well earned its great reputation for healing the worst cases of burns, piles, salt rheum and old sores; it also cures corns, bunions, bruises, sprains and rheumatism, 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists.

Georgia Pine.

We are prepared to furnish every description of the above, sawn or hewn, for domestic use and for shipment, promptly and on the most favorable terms.

BRADFORD & RENICK, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, all Bone and Skin Diseases, &c. For sale at No. 93 Bowery.

Second-hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Keep Cool.—Bartlett's Patent Polar Refrigerator, Wholesale and retail, by GEO. F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-st., one door west from Broadway.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BIRGE—ANDRUS.—At Wood Lawn, Pawlet, Vt., on Tuesday, June 12, by Rev. John Kiernan, Major M. D. BIRGE, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and CORDELIA C., youngest daughter of the late Ezra Andrus, Esq. No cards.

MONIDER—WRIGHT.—On Monday, June 18, by Rev. Alex. R. Thompson, D. D., STANLEY MCNIDER and Miss JENNIE C. WRIGHT.

MCGEORGE—KAEB.—On Monday, June 18, at the Temple of Philadelphia Society of the New Jerusalem, by Rev. J. P. Stuart, Mr. JOHN B. MCGEORGE, of this City, and Miss MARY, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Kaeb, of Philadelphia.

OTTARSON—SPENCER.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, June 19, by Rev. D. M. Seward, FRANKLIN J. OTTARSON, of New-York City, and JOSIE M. SPENCER, of Brooklyn, L. I.

POND—GUERBER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 29, by Rev. Dr. Thos. D. Anderson, GEORGE E. POND and EMILIE GUERBER, daughter of the late A. Guerber, of Brooklyn.

TROUP—NIGHTINGALE.—At the Ridge, near Darien, Ga., on Thursday morning, June 7, by Right Rev. Stephen Elliott, J. R. TROUP and MARY R., daughter of P. M. Nightingale, Esq.

DIED.

ADDINGTON.—At Unionville, N. Y., on Friday, June 8, JOSEPH ADDINGTON, of this City, aged 52 years, son of the late Stephen Addington.

ELDREDGE.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, June 19, DIADEMA, wife of Harmon Eldredge, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, Court-st., near Chestnut-av., Hudson City, N. J. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

EDWARDS.—On Tuesday, June 19, Capt. WILLIAM EDWARDS, aged 62 years.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

QUACKENBUSH.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday night, June 17, CORNELIUS B., son of John J. Quackenbush, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, June 20, at 1¼ o'clock P. M. Cars for Hackensack leave Chambers-st. Ferry at 11:45 A. M., and return at 3:45 and 5:15 P. M.

STONE.—In Jersey City, on Monday morning, June 18, at 9 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET STONE, widow of the late Fortunatus Stone, aged 81 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Joseph B. and David W. Stone, and of her son-in-law, Benjamin F. Champney, and of her daughters, Mrs. John G. McLaughlin and Mrs. Cornelius Van Riper, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in York-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

'Tis finished, 'tis done, the spirit is fled:
Our mother is gone, the Christian is dead;
The Christian is living, through Jesus' love,
And gladly receiving a kingdom above.

TOWNSEND.—At Mineola, Long Island, on Tuesday, May 15, SARAH ANN TOWNSEND, formerly of Pacific-st., Brooklyn, daughter of Samuel and Phebe Townsend, (former deceased.)

VAN CLEEF.—On Monday morning, June 18, ANN STAYLEY, wife of Isaac Van Cleef, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 153 East 33d-st., on Wednesday, at 3:30 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 19, HARBIE, infant son of J. B. and Addie Williams, and grandson of Samuel D. Mott, aged 5 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 32 Johnson, corner of Adams-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

WRIGHT.—In Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., on Monday, June 18, HARRIET E., wife of Dr. George Wright, aged 35 years.

OFFICIAL—[No. 34.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of East Thirty-eighth-street, aged about forty-five years, medium built, brown hair, about five feet eight inches high; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, dark pants, brogan boots, woolen socks or stockings; been in the water about two or three days.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 35.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 29, East River, aged about thirty years, stout built, dark hair, —— eyes, good teeth, full face, dressed as follows: —— hat, —— coat, dark mixed vest, dark pants, shoes, cotton socks. Found on the person nothing.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 36.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1866.

An unknown boy, about twelve years of age, was found at the foot of Jefferson-street; was dressed in a gray suit, and had red hair; been in the water about twenty-four hours.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

We are now ready with our usual variety in everything appertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe for Summer. Our stock was never better, and prices lower than at any time within the past three years.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

TRAVELING SUITS
of all wool cassimere for
18 DOLLARS,
suitable for the SEA SIDE or the MOUNTAINS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, cor. Grand-st.,
Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

EAGLE GAS COOKING STOVES.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue.
EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 636 Broadway, New-York.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies the blood with its LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into the whole system. For DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, DEBILITY, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, &c., it is a specific. Thousands have been changed by the use of this medicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy and happy men and women.

A 32-page pamphlet sent *free*.
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.
Sold by druggists generally.

THE BOOK CLUBS OF AMERICA.
TO-MORROW'S ROUND TABLE.

A BISHOP FOR AFRICA.—BISHOPS JANES and Scott will ordain Rev. J. W. Roberts, of Liberia, brother of Ex-President J. J. Roberts, a Missionary Bishop for Africa in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th-av., corner 22d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock.

GRUGE'S ATMOSPHERIC VENTILATORS are applicable to all purposes of ventilation. No charge unless the object desired is accomplished. Descriptive pamphlets free, or sent free by mail. Office No. 254 Broadway.

REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE WILLIAM WINSTON SEATON, by CHARLES LANMAN. In the ROUND TABLE, THURSDAY MORNING.

DR. FOOTE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL.—INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED.—Sent free in sealed envelope. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.—400 PAGES—10 illustrations. $1 50. Sent by mail everywhere, postpaid. Contents tables sent free. Address the author, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free, daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Invalids at a distance may consult by letter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR JULY, 1866.
CONTENTS:

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE WAR.—(*Second Paper.*)

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Ruin of old Church near Charlestown—A Patent of Nobility—A Candidate for the Peerage—The Havelock—Ruins of Railroad Bridge, Harper's Ferry—Ruins of the Viaduct, Martinsburgh—A Confederate Volunteer—The Innate Idea—The Little Cottage—Not at Home.

MIDSUMMER.

SOME CURIOUS HOMES.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Mouse-Nest in a Bottle—Harvest Mouse—Dormouse and Nest—Nests of Apoica—Nest of Icarias—Hive of the Bee—Nest of the Hornet—Nest of the Mud Wasp—Nest of the Pasteboard Wasp—Nests of Polistes.

A LOOK AT LISBON.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Tower of Belem—Castle of Penha—Church of Loretto—Rua Augusta—Praca do Rocio and D. Maria Theatre—The Palace of Ajuda—The Great Arch of the Aqueduct.

HIGH DAYS IN A VIRGINIAN VILLAGE.

ARMADALE. By WILKIE COLLINS. (*Concluded.*)
Book the Last.
CHAPTER II. In the House.
CHAPTER III. The Purple Flask.
EPILOGUE.
CHAPTER I. News from Norfolk.
CHAPTER II. Midwinter.

GETTYSBURGH: JULY, 1863.
FRANCIS ASBURY.
With a Portrait.
THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES.
THE FOOL CATCHER.
SANCTUARY PRIVILEGES IN ROME.
UNDER THE ARCHES.
MR. MUDDLAR'S MISTAKE.
A STUDY OF LEGS.
THE FOOD OF BIRDS.
EDUCATION OF THE COLORED POPULATION OF LOUISIANA.
AN HOUR AT SEA.
FORTY-TWO.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

TERMS
FOR HARPER'S MAGAZINE AND WEEKLY.
MAGAZINE, One Copy for One Year..........$4
WEEKLY, One Copy for One Year..........4

An extra copy of either the *Weekly* or the *Magazine* will be supplied gratis to every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance, or Six Copies for $20.

Bound Volumes of the *Magazine*, each Volume containing the Numbers for Six Months, will be furnished for $3 per volume, and sent by mail, postage paid. Bound Volumes of the *Weekly*, each volume containing the Numbers for One Year, will be furnished for $7, freight by express paid, the weight of the volume being beyond that allowed in the mail.

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS,
New-York.

LITERARY AND ART NOTES—THIS WEEK'S ROUND TABLE.

413 CARLETON, PUBLISHER, 413
Broadway, New-York.

An Event in the History of Publishing.

The reception of Dr. Craven's wonderful book, just published, entitled "THE PRISON LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS, by the Post Surgeon at Fortress Monroe," is unprecedented in the annals of book publishing.

On the day of its publication the nine great daily papers of New-York City teemed with extracts, editorials and comments to the extent of THIRTY-ONE COLUMNS.

The *World* had FOURTEEN Columns.
The *Tribune* had FOUR Columns.
The *Times* had THREE Columns.
The *Commercial* had THREE Columns.
The *News* had Two Columns.
The *Post* had Two Columns.
The *Herald* had ONE Column.
The *Express* had ONE Column.
The *Sun* had ONE Column.

Thus THIRTY-ONE COLUMNS of praise on the one hand and abuse on the other, by nine of the controlling minds of the New-York Press, evince how deeply this great publication has struck into the public heart.

THE PRISON LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Details and incidents connected with the captivity of the Ex-President of the Confederate States, interesting particulars concerning his health and habits, and conversations on topics of deep public importance. By Dr. John J. Craven, late physician to the prisoner during his confinement in Fortress Monroe. ⁂ A large octavo, elegantly bound in beveled cloth, with an engraving of Mr. Davis in his cell. Price, $3. Also, a popular 12mo edition for the million, cloth bound. Price, $2.

☞ *The intense interest of this work, and the extraordinary narrative it divulges, has created an enormous demand. Thousands of absorbed readers are already devouring its pages, and the publisher's presses are barely able to supply the orders pouring in.*

⁂ These books are all beautifully bound in cloth, are sold everywhere, and will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
AND
OUR YOUNG FOLKS
For JULY, 1866.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

Contains a large variety of interesting articles. "The Case of George Dedlow" presents a most remarkable instance of spiritual manifestation. A paper on "Indian Medicine" has peculiar interest, coming from one whose life among the Indians has fitted him to describe intelligently their superstitions and psychological powers.

Prof. Goldwin Smith contributes a valuable article on Normandy and French politics. Bayard Taylor furnishes a timely and attractive sketch of Rückert, the German poet. Alice Cary commences a charming story of Western life, and Prof. Agassiz gives a most valuable and interesting sketch of the geology of the Amazon valley.

These articles, and others by W. C. Bryant, Mrs. Whitney, James Russell Lowell, C. J. Sprague, H. W. Longfellow, Dr. J. W. Palmer, Charles Reade, Major H. S. Burrage, and Mrs. Stowe, make a very attractive number.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Tells of "The Children of the Flood," by Elsie Teller; "Carrie's Shipwreck," by T. W. Higginson; "Among the Studios," by T. B. Aldrich; "Dandelion Down," by Lucy Larcom; "Midsummer," by J. Warren Newcomb, Jr.; "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life," by Mrs. Whitney; "Wandering About," by "Carleton;" "The Summer Yellow-Bird and the Cow Blackbird," by T. M. B.; "The Squirrels that Live in a House," by Mrs. H. B. Stowe; "Afloat in the Forest," by Mayne Reid; and some excellent Puzzles, Rebusses and Enigmas.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY is 35 cents a number; $4 a year.
OUR YOUNG FOLKS is 20 cents a number; $2 a year.
ATLANTIC MONTHLY and OUR YOUNG FOLKS, $5 a year.
A liberal discount to clubs.

BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED:
SUMMER REST. By GAIL HAMILTON. 1 vol. $2.
POEMS. By Miss MULOCK. 1 vol. Blue and Gold. $1 25.
THE MASQUERADE, AND OTHER POEMS. By JOHN G. SAXE. 1 vol. 16mo. $1 75.

For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston, And No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

ARE PAPER COLLARS POISONOUS?—Answered in the ROUND TABLE, TO-MORROW MORNING.

NOW READY THE JULY NUMBER OF
HOURS AT HOME.
TABLE OF CONTENTS:

De Rebus Ruris, No. 2. English and American Wayside. By "Ik Marvel."
Lieut.-Gen. Scott. By Col. J. G. WILSON.
Ecce Homo. By Prof. HENRY B. SMITH.
Benjamin Silliman, D. D., LL.D.
Domestic Life in Cuba.
Recollections of Frederica Bremer. By W. W. THOMAS, late United States Consul at Gottenburg.
Why the Federal Capital was Established on the Potomac. By Hon. C. T. HULBURD.
The Late Senator Foot. By G. W. BENEDICT.
Ancient Hymnology. By Dr. SCHAFF.
Dore's Bible Illustrations.
The Little Preacher. (Continued.)
About Lace. By Mrs. DUBOIS.
Jane Gurley's Story. (Continued.)
Sculpture and Sculptors in Italy. By Prof. E. A. LAWRENCE.
Books of the Month.

TERMS: $3 a year; six copies for $15; thirteen copies for $30.

BOUND VOLUMES: The first year, elegantly bound in two volumes, price $2 a volume; post-paid, $2 50. For $5 either volume will be sent, and one year's subscription; for $7, both volumes and a year's subscription.

PREMIUMS: For $9, either volume and three copies of the Magazine for a year; for $15, five copies and both volumes; or, for $18, six copies and either first or second volume "Lange's Commentary," post-paid; for 20 subscriptions, ($60,) one of Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing-Machines, now sold at $55.

SCRIBNER & CO., New-York, Publishers.

NEW WORK
ON MARINE ENGINEERING,
applied to
PADDLE AND SCREW PROPULSION.
By N. P. BURGH, Engineer.

Illustrated with 40 correctly colored plates and numerous wood cuts.
To be completed in 15 monthly parts.
Six parts now ready.
Price $1 50 per part.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF "FATHER PROUT" MEMORIES, by Dr. MACKENZIE—In ROUND TABLE, TO-MORROW MORNING.

SIBLEY & STOOPS, NO. 643 BROADWAY, dealers in all first-class Sewing Machines. Buy your Sewing Machines where you can exchange them without extra charge if you are not satisfied.

MISS ELLA VANWIE WILL BE IN her cabinet every day this week, at 3 and 8 P. M., at No. 614 Broadway. She is wonderfully controlled by spirits to give tests. Now is your time to see her.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
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BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK,

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers and others.

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CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

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Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

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GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, No. 156 Broadway.
ORGANIZED JULY, 1850.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000 00
ASSETS, JUNE 1, 1866	296,251 41
LOSSES UNPAID	NONE.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,
EFFING'M TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
GEO. GRISWOLD,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
URIAH J. SMITH,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
ISRAEL CORSE,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN R. WILLIS,
PRESTON H. HODGES,
WALTER BARNES,
HENRY COFFIN,
JOHN D. GRIFFIN,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
J. H. HOLCOMB,
THOMAS H. FAILE,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

CHAS. GRAHAM,

BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 64 BROADWAY AND 19 NEW-ST.,
STOCKS BONDS, AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FINANCIAL.

Railroad Bonds negotiated and Railroad Iron furnished by contract. Address
THOMAS RAWLINGS,
Nos. 103 and 104 Gresham House,
Old Broad-st., London, England.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP

GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty ($50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.

All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

G. W. STANTON, Jr.,
BLAKELY WILSON,
JOHN ELLIOTT, } Committee.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:

Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.

By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)

Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 22, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of June next, at 1 P. M. The attendance of stockholders is particularly requested, as business of the greatest importance will be under consideration.

Transfer books will be closed on the 18th and reopened on the 22d inst. CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 16, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds of Allegheny, that the coupons on said bonds coming due July 1, 1866, will be paid on said day (less the State tax) at the Bank of Pittsburgh, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penn.

D. MACFERRON,
Treasurer of Allegheny City.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrips purchased and for sale by
C. & G. WOODMAN,
No. 60 Wall-st.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS!—The interest due July 1, 1866, upon the City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Compromise Bonds, will be paid on presentation of the coupons, on and after MONDAY, July 2, at the Central National Bank, New-York.

$3,000 WANTED ON FIRST BOND and mortgage, at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on property worth $8,000 in West Morrisania. Address L. S. BARTHOLOMEW, Neptune Iron Works, 8th-st., East River, New-York.

THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS and manufacturers is called to "Anthony's Improved Shingle-Machines," (patented;) capacity 80,000 shingles per day. A model is now on exhibition at the office of W. H. WHINSTER, No. 125 Pearl-st.

WANTED—TWO SHARES OF THE STOCK IN the Academy of Music. Apply to STRATTON, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
BUYS AND SELLS

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

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AND

EXPRESS STOCKS.

ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

LIPPMANN & ELLERY,
BANKERS, NO. 29 BROAD-ST.,
Members of New-York Stock Exchange,
DEALERS IN

EXPRESS

AND

TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

All the various issues bought and sold, and cash advances made.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	106	106¼	June, 7-30	102¾	102⅞
Coupon, '81	110¾	110⅞	July, 7-30	102⅝	102¾
5-20 Regist'd, '62	102¾	103	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112½	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	103	103¼	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	102⅝	102⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111½	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	102⅝	102⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110½	110¾
10-40 Registered	96¾	96⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109½	109¾
10-40 Coupon	96⅜	96⅝	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108¼
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100⅛	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾
Gold	150⅜	150⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106¼
August, 7-30	102⅝	102¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105½	105¾

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

KEOKUK BONDS:

The compromise settlement for the old discredited and illegal bonds of the City of Keokuk, will be made on and after June 20, 1866. All parties holding contracts with the undersigned for exchange into new bonds and stocks, or cash, will receive the same on presentation as above.

All bonds not represented in this compromise settlement except the "Wharf Bonds" will be strictly ignored by the City of Keokuk.

J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway,
Special Agent, City of Keokuk.

FOR SALE.

FIFTY SHARES STOCK OF CONTINENTAL SCREW COMPANY.
SMITH & HARDENBURG, No. 57 Cedar-st.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1866.

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE HAVING placed itself in a condition hereafter to meet the accruing interest on its public debt, the interest maturing on the 1st day of July, 1866, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic of the City of New-York.

W. BOSSON,
Commissioner for the State of Tennessee.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 393 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1866. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
(Company's Office, No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 20, Third Floor.)
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will remain closed until the 1st July next.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS bought or collected at best rates. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE,
Until the completion of their New Banking-house,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av.

Six per cent. Interest paid upon all sums from $5 to $5,000, free from Government tax. All moneys deposited on or before the 20th of April, July, October and January, will draw interest from the 1st inst.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
WM. J. BARNES, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED,
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits in June draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 10, 1866.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on the first MONDAY of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from June 20 until July 7 prox. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 1, draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership existing under the firm name of JOHN DEGRAW & RIKER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said firm must be presented at their office, Nos. 79 and 81 Cliff-st., and all persons indebted to them are requested to make payment without delay at the same place.

JOHN DEGRAW,
ABRAHAM T. RIKER.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

The undersigned will continue the business on his own account at the same place.

ABRAHAM T. RIKER.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF MANLEY & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent. WASHINGTON MANLEY is authorized to sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.
(Signed) WASHINGTON MANLEY,
FRED. A. MAYHEW,
GEO. MANLEY, Special.

SEWING MACHINES.

A SPLENDID WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE, silver-plated, in half case, polished walnut, with extra pieces, spools, needles, &c., for sale. Cost $100; price $65; warranted in perfect order. Address Box No. 2,174 New-York Post-office.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Buy your SEWING MACHINE where you can exchange it if not suited.

All of the BEST FOR SALE at the New-York Sewing Machine Emporium. V. W. WICKS,
No. 744 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract Teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the Medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 878 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
At their salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
Hanover-square,
By order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 3,000 BALES OF MOBILE COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the salesroom of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover-st. and Delaware-av., Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of quartermaster's stores, consisting in part as follows:

120 CORDS OAK AND PINE WOOD,

1 and 2-horse ambulances, benches, fire-boards, wheelbarrows, stove boxes, water buckets, boards, Venetian blinds, brackets, crowbars, brushes (assorted,) basins for stools, chairs, closets, cylinders, cauldrons, canteens, tin cups, chimney crocks, oil cans, carboys, chests, cocks (assorted,) soil containers, 1-horse carts, clamps (assorted,) drawers, dressers, doors, stove-pipe dampers, desks, stove-pipe elbows, felting, files (assorted,) grates, wagon and ambulance harness, screw-drivers, coal hods, cases of pigeon holes, gum hose, hoes assorted, hammers assorted, scrap iron, boiler iron, galvanized iron, wrought iron, door knobs, putty knives, ladders, litters, locks assorted, levers, coffee-mills, pincers assorted, glue-pots, stove-pipe, paint-pots, hose reels, stove-pipe rests, clothes racks, rasps (assorted,) rakes (assorted,) wagon and riding saddles, heating stoves, stools, shelves, scrapers, bed rests, coal screens, cooking stoves, sinks, supports, screws, shovels (assorted,) spades, sledges, shutters, stands, tables, table tops, trucks, bath tubs, tongs (assorted,) valves (assorted,) army and express wagons, sash weights, trestles, brooms (assorted,) shoeing boxes, iron bars, barrels, wrenches (assorted,) axes, horse blankets, ice boxes, metallic lifeboats, copper bits, basins, grain sacks, boilers (assorted,) riding bridles, hose couplings, gas burners, curry combs, halter chains, wagon covers, drums, water casks, iron safes, handcuffs, horse cards, forks (assorted,) portable forges, furnaces, gauges (assorted,) rope halters, fire hose, leather hose, hatchets, lumber, mallets, measures, camp kettles, lanterns, lath, picks and handles, pans (assorted,) gangway planks, punches (assorted,) pokers, galvanized pipe, steam pipe, pumps (assorted,) lightning rod points, copying press, iron plates, lead pipe, rope, office stores, iron railing, spoons (assorted,) grind-stones, horse-shoes, stocks and dies, sockets, caulking tools, tanks, dumb waiters, zinc, knives and forks, ochre, gas pendants, forges, plow and bits, gas fixtures and a large lot of miscellaneous stores.

For full particulars as regards quantity, &c., see catalogues, which may be had on application at this office. Sale will be continued from day to day until all the stores are sold. Sales will be made in quantities to suit purchasers.

Terms cash in Government funds.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assist. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

HENRY BOWMAN,
Brevet Major and Assist. Quartermaster.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.

This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.

JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place. JOHN W. THORP,
Dated June 5, 1866. Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place. JOHN W. THORP,
Dated June 13, 1866. Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is further adjourned until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place. JOHN W. THORP,
Dated June 20, 1866. Attorney for Mortgagee.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

JUNE 27, 1866.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their THIRTY-NINTH AUCTION SALE OF COAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

FROM 30,000 TO 35,000 TONS

of FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of July next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. No bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 31 East 38th-st., all the superb furniture, carpets, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of one elegant carved rosewood grand piano, 7¼ octave; rosewood parlor suites, in crimson satin; carved oak and ebony library furniture, carved black walnut extension table, dining room suite, elegant carved rosewood and black walnut French bedsteads, patent spring beds, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, marble and bronze French clocks, mantel vases, elegant bronzes, rosewood, ebony and ormolu cabinets; lace curtains and window shades, marble top centre and side tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, &c. Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAM TUG.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction at Shackamaxon-street Wharf, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the United States steam-tug *Monitor*, tonnage, 104 6-95 tons; length, 80 5-10 feet; breadth, 18 5-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.

The tug is now lying at Shackamaxon-street Wharf, where she can be examined.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY BOWMAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction TUESDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, all the wearing apparel, jewelry, diamonds and personal effects of the late Sophia McDonough. By order of the Administrators.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer, office No. 170 Chatham-square.

SELLS ON WEDNESDAY, AT 10:30, the tools, stock and fixtures of the machine-shop, No. 344 West 24th-st., third floor, consisting of engine lathes, wood and hand lathes, press drills, planers, milling machine, circular saws, and all other tools, &c.

J. W. SOMERINDYKE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, WILL SELL by auction on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE, including about 350 to 400 packages, freight, parcels, trunks, &c., by order of the Westcott Express Company.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 18 East River:
980 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,277 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Restless*, from Palermo.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st.

AT AUCTION THIS DAY, JUNE 20, AT 12 M., a pair bay carriage horses, good for family use, warranted kind and gentle. Also, a Victoria, little used, City made.

THE AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK and Farming Utensils of LEWIS G. MORRIS will not take place on the 21st inst., as advertised, the farm not having been sold.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 6th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY,
ROOM NO. 28, NO. 30 BROAD-ST.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. in cash will be paid to the shareholders of this Company, on the 20th of June next. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th till the 20th of June, inclusive. By order of the Trustees.

W. J. PEASE, jr., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, New-York, June 15, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2. The transfer books will be closed until the 5th July next. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from 23d instant to July 2.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, June 16, 1866.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE declared a dividend on the capital stock of this Company of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 338 3D-AV., NEW-YORK.

THIRD DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after July 2, 1866. The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th inst. to July 2d prox. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

is now opening almost daily, upon the arrival of steamers from

LONDON AND PARIS,

GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

GAUZE SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

FANCY AND PLAIN LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF-HOSE,

RICH EMBROIDERED PARIS SHIRT FRONTS

ELEGANT FANCY FRENCH SHIRTINGS,

FANCY TIES, STOCKS, SCARFS,

BUFF, WHITE AND MODE LISLE THREAD GLOVES,

DOG, CAPE AND KID PROMENADE GLOVES,

&c., &c., &c.,

The above goods have all been put in store at a low gold premium, and will be sold at low prices.

NO. 637 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,

DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
SUMMER BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
FLANNELS.
ALSO,

MOSQUITO CANOPIES,

BARS, LACE NETTINGS,
TARLATANS, &C.
CHINTZES, DIMITIES, JACQUARDS.
TAYLOR McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

A GREAT RUSH!!!

FOR BARGAINS.

NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!

But crowds of customers and cheap goods.

Heavy advance in MUSLINS,
BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 14c. 16c. and 18c. a yard.
FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.
WAMSUTTA GOODS, ONLY 35c.

Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.

CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM
10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
10c. to 15c. ON FLANNELS,
AND 25c. TO 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.
BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, UP.

N. B.—Country readers should preserve this as a guide to cheap goods when they visit this City.

FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

MOURNING GOODS

FROM RECENT AUCTIONS,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
BLACK SILKS, SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS.
6-4 DELAINES AND TAMISE CLOTHS.
3-4, 6-4 and 8-4 GRENADINES and IRON BAREGES.
8-4 SPANISH AND BUSHIRE CRAPES.
FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
QUEEN'S CLOTH AND SUMMER CLOTH, &c., $5 per dress.
INDIA FOULARD SILKS $1 PER YARD, worth $1 50.
CHECKS, STRIPED, SILVER AND IRON GRAY GOODS for TRAVELING.
BLACK ALPACAS, ALL GRADES, DECIDED BARGAINS.
STRIPED AND FIGURED MOZAMBIQUES, 31c. per yard.
COLORADO and CRAPE CLOTH, two yards wide.
THIBET AND SUMMER SHAWLS, UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
A CHOICE SELECTION of BONNETS and MANTILLAS, at a great sacrifice.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

THE LARGEST
AND MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GAYNOR,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

NEW FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,

JUST RECEIVED,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

ELEGANT SHAPE SKIRTS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

ELEGANT SHAPE MISSES' CORSETS AND SKIRTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

WINDOW SHADES,

FOR
STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS,
PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

MILLIKEN & CO.

NO. 748 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article.
Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS

At Mrs. GAYNOR'S, (new store.)

Elegant styles, 25 per cent. less than former prices for the balance of this month.

Mrs. GAYNOR, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

FANS. FANS. FANS.

A large variety, from 25 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

N. B.—Travelers' Tourists, all sizes, cheap.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 739 BROADWAY,

OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE, FORMERLY 657.

Has opened a large assortment of Embroidered Yokes of his own manufacture in Paris. Also, French Aprons for Children, and all kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Sacks, Blankets, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Babies' Caps, Spencers, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemise Yokes, Nightgown Yokes, Ladies' Ready-made Under-garments of Ladies' and Misses' Sets, Varieties, Handkerchiefs and Skirts.

Initials and Coats of Arms Embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c., &c.—Immense reduction in the price of carpets. Crossley's Tapestry Brussels, $1 75; domestic tapestry, $1 50; all wool ingrain, 70c.; three-ply, $1 80; extra superfine, all wool, $1 and $1 25; cotton chain, 40c.; mattings, 35c.; oil-cloth, 50c. to $1 per square yard. All goods warranted as represented. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., corner 8th-av.

P. S.—I have the largest general assortment of furniture in the City. Parlor and bedroom suites, &c. All goods warranted.

DRY GOODS.

YARD AND A HALF WIDE BLACK SILK, $6 50.
BLACK SILK for BASQUES, $1 25.
CORDED SILK, without Lustre, $1 75.
Extra heavy CORDED SILK, $3, $4 and $5.
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand, corner Forsyth-st.,
No. 214 Bowery, between Spring and Prince sts.

LACE MANTILLAS, FROM $4 UP TO $10.
LACE POINTS and ROTONDES, $15 up to $50.
A handsome line of DRESS GOODS, 25 cts. yard.
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.
No. 214 Bowery, bet. Spring and Prince.

W. K. PEYTON,

NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
will offer this week the following

BARGAINS,

PURCHASED CHIEFLY AT AUCTION, VERY MUCH UNDER THE ACTUAL COST AND REAL VALUE OF THE GOODS,

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILKS, rich lustre, only $1 25 and $1 50.
HEAVY GRO GRAIN SILKS, only $1 62½, $1 75, $2, to $2 50.
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, only $1, $1 12½, $1 25 to $1 50.
FANCY CHECK and STRIPED SILKS, only $1, $1 12½, $1 25 to $1 75.
PLAIN SILKS, NEW COLORS, at $1 25, $1 37½ to $1 50.
RICH TAFFETAS SILKS, NEW COLORS, $1 75, $2, $2 25 to $2 50.

BLACK LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS,

REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS, as low as $8 75, worth $15.
FRENCH LACE POINTS, new styles, as low as $5 50, worth $10.
REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS, at $9, worth $16.
VERY RICH LLAMA AND PUSHER SHAWLS, from $12 to $20.

Ladies will find it to their interest to examine these goods.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

NEAT CHECKED MOHAIRS, only 20c. per yard.
SATIN-FACED MOZAMBIQUES, only 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents per yard.
WHITE AND BUFF GROUND POPLINS, double fold, only 35 and 37½ cents per yard.
SILK-STRIPE JASPE VALENCIAS, only 50c., cost over 70c. to import.
SILK-STRIPED AND PLAID SUMMER TISSUES, at 35c. to 50c.
ELEGANT FOULARD POPLINS, very choice, at 50c. and 60c.
BLACK GROUND BROCHE GRENADINES, at 55c., worth 85c.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, in great variety of styles.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS, in great variety of styles.

We call SPECIAL ATTENTION to our DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. We believe no other retail house in the City has a larger variety and as cheap goods as we have just at present.

FRENCH ORGANDIES AND MUSLINS in all the choicest styles, at 30c., 35c. to 50c.
REAL FRENCH PRINTS, at 30c., worth 50c.
4-4 ENGLISH PRINTS at 25c., worth 35c.

LINENS! LINENS! LINENS!

REAL RUSSIA CRASHES, at 12½c., 14c. and 15c. per yard.
SCOTCH HUCKABUCK, at 20c., 22c., 25c. and 30c.
HUCK TOWELS, at $2, $2 25, $2 50 and $3 per dozen.
HALF BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, at 75c., 80c., 85c. and 90c. per yard.
SATIN DAMASK TABLE LINENS, at $1 25, worth $1 75.
DAMASK AND SPOT NAPKINS, at $2 50 to $4 50 per dozen.
LINEN HDKFS., ladies', at $1 50 to $2 per dozen.
HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., ladies', at $3 to $4 50 per dozen.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

DO YOU WANT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, GO TO

J. SIMONSON, JR.,
NO. 419 CANAL-ST.

LADIES WHO STUDY ECONOMY KNOW THAT 4½ TO 5 YARDS OF BLACK SILK IS SUFFICIENT FOR A BASQUINE OR SACQUE, AND THAT $2,50 PER YARD WILL PURCHASE AN ELEGANT WHITE EDGE GROS GRAIN AT

J. SIMONSON, JR., NO. 419 CANAL-ST.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

Our new WHOLESALE ROOMS will be ready for business to-day.

We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

LADIES' TRAVELING BONNETS AND TURBINS—At L. BINNS' immense millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. Great Bargains. Straw bonnets and sundowns at half price; school hats, $1; children's hats half price; soiled bonnets $5, worth $15.

MILLINERY.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, THE ENTIRE stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS now in store will be sold, REGARDLESS OF COST, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

Also, on account of removal, the entire FIXTURES, consisting of SHOWCASES, SHELVING, COUNTERS and DRAWERS. Must be sold by the 1st of July.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue; and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866. RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, AARON BRINKERHOFF, GEORGE S. PHILLIPS and ANDRES W. KETCHAM, Plaintiffs, against JOSEPH DES ROCHERS, Defendant. Summons—For a money demand on contract. [United States Internal Revenue 50 cent stamp, canceled.] *To the Defendant:* You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and of which a copy is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at my office, No. 243 Broadway in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest on the same from the seventeenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the cost of this action. Dated NEW-YORK, April 25, 1866.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Plantiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on June 4, 1866.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

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NOTICE OF APPLICATION BY AN INSOLVENT for the purpose of exonerating his person from imprisonment, pursuant to article fifth, chapter fifth, title first, part second, of the Revised Statutes.

JOHN B. JOHNSON, of Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., insolvent, notice first, published May 8, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. JOSEPH MULLIN, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the village of Watertown, in the County of Jefferson, N. Y., on the 23d day of July, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. BAGLEY & WRIGHT,
Attorneys for Insolvent, Watertown, N. Y.

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NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.

Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

MACHINERY.

THE DOUBLE-POWER HAY AND COTTON PRESS.

PATENTED FEB. 6, 1866.

Excels any Press in existence in its great Compressing Power!! Rapidity of Motion!! Convenience in Operating!! Simplicity of Construction!! and Cheapness in Price. County and State Rights for sale. Address M. D. MOORE & S. BROMBERG, No. 111 Wall-st., New-York, (up stairs,) where a ¼-size working Press may be seen. F. BROMBERGH, agent for Mobile, Ala.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable downeastern Protestant lady as housekeeper; understands her duties fully; care and management of help in private or public house; has good reference; also, a competent French nurse and seamstress, and a German nurse and seamstress, and a first-class cook, fully competent in all her duties, baking, desserts, &c. Also, six smart Protestant girls, for various situations. Employers in want of such can be supplied with first-class help of all nations and professions by applying at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., two doors from A. T. Stewart's. Removed from No. 88 4th-av. Also, a first-class seamstress; understands operating Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can dress hair and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, situations; one as first-class laundress, the other as first-class waiter or to take care of children and assist with the washing; has the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 113½ 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 18th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO CAN DO ALL kinds of fine sewing, desires to work out during the day, or to reside in a family; would, along with her mother, take charge of a house for the Summer while the family are out of town. Call on or address M. K., No. 510 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to a go short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.; first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook, to assist with the washing or to do the work of a small family. Call at No. 150 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, who can furnish the best City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing. Address or apply, for two days, to M. D., No. 101 West 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY FOR A RELIABLE woman who has lived with her six years, a situation in the City or country as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the laundry and wait. Apply at No. 6 East 14th-st., for two days, after 10 A. M.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, A SITUAtion by a Protestant girl as cook; can take care of milk and butter; or as chambermaid and assist with the washing; best of reference. Call at No. 320 4th-av., SAUNDERS' office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl a situation as good cook and assist in the washing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress; thoroughly understands either business; very satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at No. 46 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl to do cooking or general housework; is an economical and neat servant and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable English Protestant woman as waitress or chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly, and is well recommended by her last employer; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, houseworkers, for private families, boarding-houses, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to City or country; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 334 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut and fit children's clothes; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 430 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, a situation; has been accustomed to the care of horses, and understands gardening; has no objection to the country; good reference. Address J. G., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; no objections to the country; good reference from last place. Call at No. 430 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation; is a very good cook, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 48 West 13th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and well-recommended woman, in City or country, as cook and laundress; is a good cook and baker and first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as good cook; would assist with the washing and ironing, if required; best City reference; would prefer a private family. Can be seen until suited at No. 113 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid or waitress; has good City references. Call at No. 594 2d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent women, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 52 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl a situation in a confectioner's or baker's store. Can be seen for two days at No. 353 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 83 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call at No. 886 2d-av., near 47th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY CAN recommend a good servant as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Call, for two days, at No. 6 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant young woman, as waitress or nurse; no objection to the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Call at No. 30 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as nurse; no objection to the country or to travel. Address or call at No. 445 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts., in the millinery store, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress and nurse or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 69 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; six years in her last place.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, COMpetent as first-class housekeeper, a situation as such in a hotel. Address Mrs. MORGAN, No. 1,199 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; has the best of City reference; is advertising from her present City place. Call at No. 138 West 14th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND seamstress; best of City reference; are advertising from their present places. Call for two days at No. 138 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress and will assist in chamberwork; best of City reference for four years. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; would go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as nurse or to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 333 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS nurse and chambermaid; good references from her last place. Call at No. 36 Trinity-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL 16 YEARS OF age, a situation to do light housework in some small family. Inquire of J. GREINER, No. 126 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN WOman as nurse and chambermaid. Inquire at No. 104 East 8th-st., basement.

A PROFESSED COOK IN ALL ITS branches, such as soups, meats, poultry, game in all styles, boning, &c., pastry, creams, ices, jellies, &c.; also a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; would go to the country with a private family for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WASHING—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like washing either by the dozen or month; would attend to sending a family's washing in the country; terms very reasonable. Call or address O. C. H., No. 192 East 21st-st., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES a situation as dressmaker and seamstress, or go as lady's maid; best of reference. Call at No. 63 Irving-place. Permanent place desired.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET, BUTLER or coachman, by a young man who has served in the above capacities in distinguished families in Europe; bears the highest testimonials, and fully understands his business in every particular, inside or outside; is a Protestant. Apply at 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to learn a trade or some light business. Call at or address 149 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. Has good reference.

A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING OF HORSES is desirous of getting a situation for his coachman; is honest and a careful driver. Call or address his present employer, C. B. ROGERS, No. 280 5th-av., corner 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as butler or coachman in a gentleman's family; he is lately landed and has 13 year's reference from his last employer. Call for two days at No. 62 Leroy-st., Room No. 10, between Hudson and Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a man who can produce satisfactory recommendations; would be willing to make himself in any other way useful, or keep a small place in order if required. Address B. K., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN coachman and gardener a situation; has good reference from last employer, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address HENRY LEVERIDGE, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced stewardess on board a steamship or sailing vessel; has best of references. Address Mrs. A., No. 93 Henry-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUStrious and sober man as night watchman or porter in a wholesale store; best of reference. Address PORTER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room 7, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man, English; country preferred; good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom or gardener by a single, steady, industrious man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands his business in its various branches; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 347 West 23d-st., present employer's private stable, where he can be seen for two days, or address a note to P. F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady and industrious young man; can furnish the best of City reference for sobriety, honesty and capability. Call or address a note to R. CAMPBELL'S saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., will be promptly attended to; no objection to the country for two or three months; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation to take care of horses and carriages; understands the business well and wishes to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; no objections to milking or garden work; best of reference. Address J. H., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man; understands fully the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has some of the best references in the City and country. Can be seen at, or address, McNicol's stables, No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, clerks, porters, waiters and servants. Factories, cotton mills, brickyards, &c., supplied with help of every description at the large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Also, female help.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored single man, who thoroughly understands the business; the best of references can be given; has no objection to the country. Address B. L., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, IN the City or country, by a first-class man; was in his last place five years, and is now out of employment, as the family have gone to Europe. For undoubted references address Box No. 1,183 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF age, of good education and character, residing with his parents, a situation in a book-store or publishing house, for the purpose of learning the business; salary no object. Address G. W. E., U. S. Assay Office, N. Y.

A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT INCUMbrance, want situations, the man as coachman and first-class gardener; the wife to cook, wash and iron; both have good references, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address FRANK, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman and groom a situation; first-class references as to capability, honesty, and sobriety; no objection to the country; understands his business thoroughly. Address G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man in a private family; has ten years' experience in this City; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; can give the best of reference as to capacity. Address H. E., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SWISS GARDENer and coachman, by a strong, competent man, who understands gardening, and to take care of horses, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply or address No. 89 4th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a competent young man; single; American; can furnish satisfactory reference. Address A. D. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 20 YEARS OF age, a situation as footman and groom; best of City reference from last place. Address T. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as vegetable gardener or coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman or groom; can give first-class reference; prefer the country; wife to do chamberwork or waiting. Address T. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE FARMER, A SITuation to work on or take charge of a farm; understands the care of horses and stock; married; family small. Address WORKER, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A REspectable and strictly reliable young man wishes a situation as collector, checking clerk, or any other outdoor employment; undoubted references furnished. Address C. W., care of, or apply to W. B. Burtnett or B. J. Rogers, No. 45 Fulton-st., N. Y.

GENTLEMEN SAVE TIME AND MONEY by sending their orders for male help to HESSE & CO., No. 171 Broadway, Office No. 12. No charge whatever; good coachmen, gardeners, grooms, porters and office boys always on hand.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit, on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers.

Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4781, Chicago.

WANTED.

$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED—WELL RECOMMENDED SERvants, immediately, for the best situations in first-class private families, at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cook, wash, and ironers and houseworkers. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FIRST-CLASS cook, one that can do the washing and ironing for a small family of four adults and one child; must be a Protestant, and come well recommended; (to go a short distance in the country, on Long Island.) Apply at No. 15 Broadway, down stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT RICHMOND, Va., a man thoroughly versed in the manufacture of Poudret, to whom a liberal salary will be given, or an interest in the business, as may be desired. Address H. S. MERRILL & CO., Bankers and Exchange Brokers, No. 1,400 Franklin-st., Richmond, Va.

SALESMAN WANTED—BY A MANUFACturing and commission house in staple notion goods, thoroughly conversant with the goods and with jobbers throughout the country. A first-class man can make a good arrangement by addressing Box No. 5,095 Post-office, with reference and particulars.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO TAKE ORDERS for the new engraving of the "Prayer at Valley Forge," where Washington, in that dark hour, kneels on the snow under the oak, and prays for the salvation of the army and the country. Sold only by subscription.

WINSLOW & CHANDLER, No. 9 Spruce-st.

AGENTS FOR LIFE INSURANCE wanted in every part of the country, by a Company offering unusual advantages to agents and insurers. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,769 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ONE WHO UNDERstands his business perfectly and can milk, to take charge of a small country seat about 20 miles from City; a single man and a Protestant preferred; references required. Apply at No. 274 Bowery.

BOY WANTED.—A LAD OF 15 OR 16 YEARS OF age is wanted in the office of a wholesale hardware store; he must write a good hand, be accurate at figures, and reside with his parents. Address B. L. & CO., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE TO TAKE charge of two young children; City references required. Apply between 11 and 2 at No. 7 Washington-place, corner of Mercer-st.

WANTED.—A BOY TO READ MANUSCRIPT in a printing office. Apply to EDWARD O. JENKINS, No. 20 North William-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS. APply at 44 West 17th-st., before 2 o'clock; wages $12.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY A PARTY IN THE "MEN'S Furnishing Business," part of a store occupied by a tailors' trimmings, cloth or notion house, or dealers in some line not likely to conflict, and which would prove mutually beneficial; location not lower than Chambers-st.; Broadway preferred. Address FURNISHING, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—VALUABLE STEAM FLOURING mills at Rahway, N. J.; mill in good order; four run of stone; engine of 40-horse power, and everything convenient for a good business; will be leased for manufacturing purposes of any kind; store and dwelling attached. Apply to R. T. MEEKS & Co., No. 81 Cedar-st., or to T. M. TUFTS, Rahway, N. J.

TO MILLERS.—A GREAT BARGAIN—TWO-story mill, 36 feet square; wind grist-mill in fine order; two run burr stones; will grind 150 bushels in 24 hours; 1½ hours from New-York; plenty of grain to grind; price, $4,000; near depot. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

WANTED—SERVICES OF A MAN THOROUGHly posted in advertising and directory business; one with moderate capital preferred. Room No. 2, second floor, No. 116 Nassau st.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a nice candy-store with ice-cream saloon, will be sold cheap if applied for soon, as the owner is going to Europe. Inquire at No. 237 4th-av., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPital of $15,000 in an extensive strictly cash manufacturing business, paying well. For particulars address, real name, INTEREST, Box No. 1[illegible]4 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem, N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries. New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st., Room No. 22.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS. FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.

FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York

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ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGY.—MADAME ECKARDT, FROM Australia, who is renowned for her knowledge of chiromancy, physiology, astrology and the effects of the most hidden influences on human natures and fates, begs to solicit the patronage of friends of the occult sciences and the public generally. Madame Eckardt is continually visited by persons of the highest standing, to whom she has truthfully revealed their past lives and their future. Madame Eckardt, No. 58 Norfolk-st., corner Broome. Office hours from morning 10 o'clock until 9 o'clock in the evening.

PROF. NELSON, THE ASTROLOGER, has removed to No. 168 35th-st., corner of 7th-av.; can be consulted on all affairs of life. Ladies, 50 cents; gents, 75 cents.

MME. DECOLAM, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT.—Consultations from 9 till 9. Past, Present and Future foretold. The doubtful invited. No. 49 East 28th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant and Gifted Lady, tells all you wish to know, losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

FILE OF EIGHT YEARS' NEW-YORK *Herald* and *New-York Times*. Any odd numb[illegible] sale. JAMES E. WALKER, 114 Fulton-st.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and
MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power ....19th July.

Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,165	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA..........WEDNESDAY, June 20
HELVETIA..........WEDNESDAY, June 27
THE QUEEN..........SATURDAY, June 30
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $38 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Cabin passage by Wednesday's steamers, $90.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY.......June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY.......June 30
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY.......July 7
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY.......July 14
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.......Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.......Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin.......$132 50 | Second cabin.......$65 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.......LAMARIE.......SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III.......BOCANDE.......SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS.......SURMONT.......SATURDAY, Aug. 11
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an advance of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE Irish ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE.
CALEDONIA..........SATURDAY, June 30
BRITANNIA..........SATURDAY, July 14
HIBERNIA..........SATURDAY, July 28
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37. To Hamburgh, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabin, $100 and $90; steerage, $37. For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
MALTA..........WEDNESDAY, June 20.
PALMYRA..........WEDNESDAY, June 27.
TARIFA..........WEDNESDAY, July 4.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.
The new side-wheel ocean steamer,
RAPIDAN,
Capt. W. B. EATON,
Will sail on FRIDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Freight taken at favorable rates. Passage, including state-room and meals, $15.
This line offers peculiar inducements to shippers and pleasure-seekers, who can thus go to the heart of the sporting regions amid the magnificent scenery of the St. John River.
This line will be regular, and an additional ship will be put on so as to sail weekly from each place. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Returning, leaves St. John FRIDAY, July 6.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship
SARAGOSSA,
M. B. CROWELL, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY
will follow on SATURDAY, June 30.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON..........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage..........$20
The favorite side-wheel passenger steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
PIONEER LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Cabin passage..........$15.
Freight 30 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.
The first-class steamship
PERIT,
Capt. F. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 23.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, June 23, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT
The new and first class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. EVAIL, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, June 23d, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT follows June 30.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
The fast-sailing steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st., corner of Cedar.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JUNE 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On WEDNESDAY, June 20, at noon,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on THURSDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
From Pier No. 4 North River.
The West India Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the following elegant and well-known sidewheel steamships, for Havana direct:
EAGLE, GREEN, Commander, June 20.
COLUMBIA, BARTON, Commander, June 27.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, July 4.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.
(Old Dominion and North State Line,)
From Pier No. 12 North River.
The A No. 1 steamship
VIXEN,
is loading as above, and will sail THURSDAY, June 21, at 3 P. M. Freight at low rates. Goods for interior forwarded promptly.
Agents at Richmond, BRIDGEFORD & MYERS.
Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE..........THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

REGULAR LINE STEAMSHIP
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The splendid A 1 steamship
HUNTER.
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
Is loading at Pier No. 9 North River. Sails THURSDAY, June 21, positively at 4 P. M. Freight taken at low rates. Bills of lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded free of charge by Cape Fear steamboat line. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.
Agents at Wilmington, WORTH & DANIEL.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, LA.
Freight at reduced rates.
The splendid new side-wheel steamship
RALEIGH,
Capt. GEO. M. WALKER,
Will leave on THURSDAY, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR. No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express,) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the mountains (*via* stage from Wells River) and Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal, through without stop, at 9:30 A. M.

Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st. at 3 or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25, East River, at 3:15 P. M., lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (*via* stage from Littleton,) Newport (Lake Memphremagog) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars see Appleton's Railway Guide.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.
N.B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture en suite.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.
On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO.,
No. 36 South-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Sunday,	17,	7 A.M.	Sunday,	17,	11½ A.M.
Monday,	18,	7½ A.M.	Monday,	18,	11½ A.M.
Tuesday,	19,	8 A.M.	Tuesday,	19,	12 M.
Wednesday,	20,	9 A.M.	Wednesday,	20,	12½ P.M.
Thursday,	21,	10 A.M.	Thursday,	21,	1½ P.M.
Friday,	22,	10½ A.M.	Friday,	22,	2 P.M.
Saturday,	23,	2 P.M.	Saturday,	23,	5 P.M.
Sunday,	24,	11 A.M.	Sunday,	24,	4 P.M.
Monday,	25,	2 A.M.	Monday,	25,	6 A.M.
Monday,	25,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday,	26,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday,	26,	3½ P.M.	Wednesday,	27,	6½ A.M.
Wednesday,	27,	3½ P.M.	Thursday,	28,	6½ A.M.
Thursday,	28,	3½ P.M.	Friday,	29,	7 A.M.
Friday,	29,	4 P.M.	Saturday,	30,	7½ A.M.
Saturday,	30,	4½ P.M.			

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 16, at 10½ A. M.	Friday, 15, at 10 A. M.
Sunday, 17, at 7 A. M.	Saturday, 16, at 2½ P. M.
Monday, 18, at 8 A. M.	Sunday, 17, at 11½ A. M.
Tuesday, 19, at 9 A. M.	Monday, 18, at 12 M.
Wednesday, 20, at 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, 19, at 12½ P. M.
Thursday, 21, at 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, 20, at 1 P. M.
Friday, 22, at 11 A. M.	Thursday, 21, at 2 P. M.
Saturday, 23, at 3½ P. M.	Friday, 22, at 2½ P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—The steamboat MAGENTA leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3:35, 34th-st. at 3:45 o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, and Cornwall; returning leaves Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45 A. M., landing as above.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEBECK, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer AUSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Syracuse..........$4 05
New-York to Rochester..........5 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls 7 25

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 116 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 16 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 4 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—6¼, 12¼, 2½.
Dey-st.—6½, 12½, 3.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FERRY-BOAT FOR SALE.—FERRY-BOAT "EXCHANGE," of the Wall-st. Ferry; 140 feet long by 30 feet beam and 11 feet hold; inclined engine, 36-inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 50 cents each way.
Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

TO CHARTER—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A.—SPLENDID CARRIAGE HORSES from Western New-York, an elegant team of bays, 16¼ hands; a gray coupe horse, 16½ hands, the finest in the State; also a light phaeton, in first-rate order. No. 90 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HORSES, SOUND AND kind, a new phaeton, a set of harness, a splendid turnout complete; must be sold, as the owner is going to Europe. Can be seen at the stable, No. 62 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A LARGE assortment of first-class work at very low prices; full and half-top phaetons, cabriolets, open and close rockaways, fine buggies; depot, jagger and express wagons.
ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG man with $1,000, to fill the vacancy of a retired partner. Address for one week BROKER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., cheap for cash at TAYLOR & HICKS', No. 59 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON; HAS BEEN RUN only a few times; in first-rate order; City make. Can be seen at the engine-house, No. 18 Renwick-st.

FIREWORKS.

EXCELSIOR
FIREWORKS;
The largest assortment in New-York,
for EXHIBITIONS or stores.
LYON BROTHERS,
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!
EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
Committees of cities and towns that intend celebrating the coming Anniversary of our National Independence will find it to their interest, by making early application for Fireworks at our laboratory, Jersey City, N. J., or at our depot, No. 84 Cedar-st., where every description of exhibition or goods for storekeeper's sale can be obtained.
J. G. & I. EDGE, No. 84 Cedar-st.

FIREWORKS.—HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and WAUGH'S NONPAREIL TORPEDOES, sold wholesale at his manufactory, Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av.
A. WAUGH, Proprietor.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by SADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CAPITALISTS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—Proposals for the construction of a railroad, forty miles in length, over a very desirable line, and forming one of the best connections in the United States, will be received at the office of the New-York and Galena Lead Mining Company, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; or the charter, franchises, timber, &c., will be sold to satisfactory parties. Full particulars can be had at the office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until June 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Envelopes required for the official uses of Postmasters at first and second class offices, during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1866. The estimated number of Envelopes that will be required is as follows:
Class 1.—750,000 Envelopes for Circulars, 5¾ by 3 inches.
Class 2.—1,500,000 Envelopes, 5¾ by 3¼ inches.
Class 3.—600,000 Envelopes, 6¾ by 3¾ inches.
Class 4.—400,000 Envelopes, 9 by 4 inches.
Class 5.—200,000 Envelopes, 10½ by 4½ inches.
Class 6.—300,000 Envelopes, 8 by 4½ inches.

An ordinary quality of buff paper will answer for the Envelopes of Class 1. Those of Class 6 are to be made of Manilla paper, of firm and even texture, and the others of buff or cream-colored paper, of approved quality.

All the envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the lap of each envelope, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard boxes, each to contain 250 envelopes, the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation through the mails. When a quantity not less than 3,000 envelopes is required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes, and, in either case, proper labels of direction must be placed upon the boxes by the contractor, as directed by an agent of this Department.

The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters, and be delivered either at the New-York Post-office or at the Stamp and Envelope Agency in New-York, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing and transportation.

Bids are also invited for furnishing 4,000,000 envelopes, more or less, to be used in covering dead letters returned to writers, to be thoroughly made of a good quality of Manilla paper, well gummed, 6 3-10 by 3½ inches. The envelopes must have such printing upon them as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. Also, 100,000 envelopes, more or less, to be thoroughly made of the best quality of white or buff paper, to be 4 by 8 9-10 inches in size, and to have the words "Post-office Department," "Official Business," and "Postmaster," printed on them in the manner prescribed by this Department.

These envelopes must be delivered at the Post-office Department in Washington, D. C., in good order, ready for use, free of cost for packing and transportation, and at the rate of about 38,000 per week. The first delivery of the envelopes specified above to be made as early in July as practicable.

Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes, for which proposals are invited, may be seen by applying to the Postmasters of the following offices, viz.: New-York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; or they may be obtained direct from this Department.

Bidders will be expected to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply, and no bid will be considered unless offered by manufacturers of envelopes, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.

The price bid, and the quality of samples submitted, will both be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.

Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.

The bids should be endorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Postmaster-General.
W. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

SALE OF MACHINERY, &C.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of July next, the following articles, viz.:
Twenty-one rollers of rolling mill.
Seven nail machines.
One guide-mill, (complete,) 38 rollers.
Two bundles saws for slotting screws.
Two machines for slotting screws.
Seven machines for cutting threads.
Four oil retainers.
Two oil press rollers.
Eight pieces iron shafting.
Six sets couplings for shafting.
Lot of taps and dies for gas fitting.
One box lacings, (leather.)
Three boxes belting.
One gun-screw machine.
One piece leather belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece leather belting, 8 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece leather belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls gum packing.
Six bars octagon steel, (cast.)
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.
Terms: Cash in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.
By order of Navy Department.
JOS. SMITH,
Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT SAVANNAH, GA.
635,000 POUNDS
of wrought and cast iron will be sold at public auction from the State Arsenal Building in Savannah, Ga., WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.
Sale commencing at 10 A. M.
The iron is as follows:
150,000 pounds cast iron (shell metal) in the city near the wharf.
130,000 pounds cast iron (gun metal) in the city near the wharf.
13,000 pounds wrought iron (scrap gun carriage iron) in the city near the wharf.
91,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 5 miles from the city on a good road.
54,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 9 miles from the city on a good road.
15,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 2 miles from the city on the river, no road by land.
156,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 4½ miles from the city on the river, no road by land.
8,000 pounds shell and scrap iron in the forts.
The attention of Northern buyers is invited to this sale. The rifle projectiles have on them sabots of brass or lead and antimony.
The iron will be divided into lots of from 20,000 to 100,000 pounds. Buyers can get lists at the Ordnance Depot at Savannah several days before the sale. They are requested to examine the lots before the day of sale.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
The iron in the city to be removed within fifteen days after the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. Ordnance, Bt. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.
Comd'g Augusta Arsenal.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 18th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, and must be indorsed, "Proposals for Materials for the Navy, that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.	No. 21. Zinc Paint.
No. 2. Pig Iron.	No. 22. Colored Paints, &c.
No. 3. Boiler Felting.	No. 23. Stationery.
No. 4. Gum Packing, &c.	No. 24. Fire Wood.
No. 5. Sperm Oil.	No. 25. Hickory, Ash, Plank, &c.
No. 6. Linseed Oil.	No. 26. White Pine.
No. 7. Lard Oil.	No. 27. Black Walnut and Cherry.
No. 8. Lumber.	No. 28. Mahogany.
No. 9. Tallow and Soap.	No. 29. Lanterns.
No. 10. Engineer's Stores.	No. 30. Lignumvitæ.
No. 11. Engineer's Tools.	No. 31. Dudgeons, Pumps, &c.
No. 12. Engineer's Instruments.	
No. 13. Brick, Sand, &c.	
No. 14. WroughtIronPipes, &c.	No. 32. Sour Flour Crucibles.
No. 15. Tubes.	No. 33. Patented Articles.
No. 16. Steel.	No. 34. Cotton and Hemp Packing, &c.
No. 17. Nails and Bolts.	
No. 18. Copper.	No. 35. Engineer's Stores.
No. 19. Tin, Zinc, &c.	No. 36. Patented Articles.
No. 20. White Lead.	

The following are the classes by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:
KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 33, 34.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 33.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, the 28th day of June, 1866, for the supply of cast iron water-pipes, viz:
1,300 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.
5,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.
1,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.
42 tons of branch pipes and other special castings.
Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bid must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water-Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.
The amount of security required will be ten thousand dollars.
Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the streets following, to wit:
CEDAR-STREET—From Pearl-street to North River.
SECOND-STREET—From Avenue D to the Bowery.
CHARLES-STREET—From Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue.
FORTY-NINTH-STREET—From Sixth to Eighth avenue.
THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth-avenue to Broadway.
WORTH-STREET—From Broadway to Baxter-street.
And TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 9, 1866.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7½. Overture begins at 8.
THIRD WEEK.
OVERWHELMING TRIUMPH
OF THE
GREAT RAVELS,
consisting of those world-renowned artistes,
GABRIEL RAVEL,
FRANCOIS RAVEL,
ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA,
SIGNORITA PEPITA,
MONS. VAN HAMME,
THE MARTINETTI FAMILY, &c., &c.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 20, 1866,
for the first this season, the very laughable pantomime of
NICODEMUS;
OR, THE UNLUCKY FISHERMAN.
Nicodemus..........GABRIEL RAVEL
Bonasse..........ANTOINE RAVEL
Will likewise be presented
THE SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
Jolvard..........FRANCOIS RAVEL
Sergeant Recreuter..........GABRIEL RAVEL
The entertainment will commence with the
CELEBRATED FLYING TRAPEZE,
performed by YOUNG AMERICA, in which he will execute his wonderful
THREE BACK SOMERSAULTS,
never attempted by any artiste on the trapeze.
THURSDAY—KIM-KA, COOPERS and TRAPEZE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK, THIRD GRAND RAVEL MATINEE.
Admission for children at matinee, 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager..........J. H. Selwyn.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1866,
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR
OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD
In the new and interesting drama, adapted expressly for her by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, from the latest and most celebrated novel of Charles Dickens, Esq., entitled
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
produced with all the advantages of
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC,
AND A POWERFUL CAST,
but which, notwithstanding the great favor with which it is nightly received, must
POSITIVELY BE WITHDRAWN
after the present week, in order that
MRS. JOHN WOOD
may have an opportunity of gratifying her many friends, and, in accordance with a universally expressed desire, by appearing in a few of her most favorite characters during her
LAST SIX PERFORMANCES,
commencing
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance.

ENGLISH OPERA.
New French Theatre, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
TO-NIGHT, June 20, by particular request,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE.
THURSDAY, the successful Opera,
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
By JULIUS EICHBERG.
A NIGHT IN ROME, and THE TWO CADIS, by the talented composer of "The Doctor of Alcantara," in rehearsal.
FRIDAY, June 22, first and only
BENEFIT OF MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
in the celebrated role of MARIE, in
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
Prices of Admission: Balcony Boxes, $1 50; Parquette, $1; Dress Circle, front, $1, back 75c.; Family Circle, 25c. No extra charge for reserved seats.
Tickets for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre, 14th-st.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH.
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.
THE NAIAD QUEEN!
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX
MISS FANNY HERRING and
MR. G. L. FOX
in THE GRAND FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA of
TAMING A TARTAR.
Also, the great Historical Drama of
HORSESHOE ROBINSON.
W. B. WHALLEY..........G. L. FOX,
AND THE FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT of Mr. J. McCLOSKY.

SIG. CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,
WITH A GRAND TROUPE OF SPANISH EQUESTRIANS AND GYMNASTS, AND A SUPERB STUD OF ANDALUSIAN HORSES AND PONIES.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES,
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever causes, they are sure to cure in forty-eight hours, and at the same time are safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare ingredients, and the only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st. Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-office. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, who is a graduate from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, [illegible] Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. [illegible] Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., [illegible] New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. [illegible] Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 150 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, [illegible] Madame RESTELL [illegible] at her Office, No. 64 West 54th-st. [illegible] means.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. [illegible]

PRIVATE HOSPITAL, UNDER THE exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel, for radical cure of Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Varicocele, Hernia, and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. [illegible] Price $1. Apply to EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are the only sure and reliable remedy for females. [illegible] directly of DR. POWERS, No. 150 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, [illegible] office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, [illegible] and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, [illegible] No. 545 Broadway.

DR. SELDEN, NO. 333 BLEECKER-ST., [illegible]

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. [illegible]

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 1 to 6 P. M. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," [illegible]

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION [illegible] Dr. HUNTER [illegible] DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
GREAT TEMPERANCE DRAMA
AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.
The popular American actor
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
received with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7¾.
THE DRUNKARD;
OR,
THE FALLEN SAVED. THE FALLEN SAVED.
Reproduced with all its
ORIGINAL EXCITING INCIDENTS,
To be seen at all hours,
MASTER ALLIE TURNER
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old and weighing 196 POUNDS,
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS,
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS.
outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
TWO LIVING SOUTH AFRICAN LIONS,
magnificent specimens of those kings of the forest.
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES,
comprising figures of celebrated
UNION GENERALS AND FOREIGN POTENTATES.
DR. HALL'S ESQUIMAUX DOG.
LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S LOOK-OUT TOWER,
used in his advance upon Richmond.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
SHERIDAN CORBYN..........Manager
J. SCHONBERG..........Stage Manager
C. H. PLATT..........Treasurer
GRAND OPENING
OF THE
SUMMER SEASON,
On MONDAY EVENING, June 18, 1866,
By the Wonderful
BUISLAY FAMILY,
AERIALISTS, PANTOMIMISTS AND ATHLETES,
in their extraordinary extravaganza of
LA PIED DU MOUTON;
OR, THE SHEEP'S FOOT,
assisted by
Miss CARRIE A. MOORE,
THE ICE QUEEN,
Mme. STREBINGER,
Premiere Danseuse, from the Australian theatres,
AND A
FIRST-CLASS DRAMATIC COMPANY.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
For particulars see descriptive bills.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, 24th-st.
EVERY WEEK SOMETHING NEW—NO END TO NOVELTIES.
GEORGE CHRISTY IN HIS HIGH HEELS.
GRIFFIN IN HIS GLORY.
First week of a MID-SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, (original text,) adapted by George Christy, (after years of study,) by Mr. Griffin; HAMLET THE DAINTY, RETURN OF THE FENIAN RAIDERS, new SONGS, DANCES, SAYINGS, &c.

SIG. CHIARINI'S
ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS
Has arrived from Havana.

LOWE'S AERONATIC AMPHITHEATRE
59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Central Park.
The management take pleasure in announcing the re-opening (for the season) of this favorite resort, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.
Every day and evening, from sunrise to midnight, in favorable weather, cable ascensions will be made with the
ARMY BALLOONS,
by which means parties will have an opportunity of viewing Central Park, New-York City and surrounding country from any altitude they may desire.
During each day and evening a large number of Pilot Balloons will be sent up for the amusement of children.
HARRY LESLIE,
THE HERO OF NIAGARA FALLS,
will appear each day, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M., upon the cable used in his transit over the above famous cataract.
On SATURDAYS and WEDNESDAYS he will ascend with and perform under the balloon at a great altitude.
At 8 o'clock P. M. a grand
DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
will commence, during which, on the Little Lake, the memorable
NAVAL FIGHT
BETWEEN THE MONITOR AND THE MERRIMAC, with the sinking of the CUMBERLAND will be represented.
A full brass, reed and string band will give a grand
PROMENADE CONCERT
every afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. See programme.
In consequence of the
INTRODUCTION OF STEAM
for the operation of the balloons, and of their increased carrying capacity, owing to the employment of Pure Hydrogen Gas, which is now generated at the rate of
10,000 CUBIC FEET PER HOUR,
the managers of the Amphitheatre are now enabled to
REDUCE THE PRICES OF ASCENSION
from $5, last year, to the following scale:
FROM NOON UNTIL DARK:
GENTLEMEN, $3;
LADIES, $2.
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL NOON, AND FROM DARK UNTIL MIDNIGHT, TO LOOK DOWN UPON THE
CITY BY GASLIGHT:
GENTLEMEN, $2;
LADIES, $1.
Parties of Six and upward will be allowed a discount.
The grounds have been enlarged to accommodate 10,000 visitors, and provided with covered walks and buildings, affording both shade and shelter.
ADMISSION TO THE GROUNDS, 25c.
In a few days will appear No. 1 of a new monthly paper,
THE BALLOON PICTORIAL,
which will contain a description of the above grounds, and a superb fund of entertaining information concerning the interesting topic of Aeronautics.

SIG. CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,
WITH A GRAND TROUPE OF SPANISH EQUESTRIANS AND GYMNASTS, AND A SUPERB STUD OF ANDALUSIAN HORSES AND PONIES.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS..........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 7¾.
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT,
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT,
at the above-mentioned beautiful and favorably-known resort.
A NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME THIS EVENING.
During unfavorable weather the Concert will be given in the large and elegant Hall connected with this establishment.
SATURDAY, TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
AFTERNOON AT 4¼, AND EVENING AT 7¾.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
SEASON TICKETS, TEN DOLLARS EACH.
N. B. Entrance for carriages on 3d-av.

GO AND SEE
FARRAGUT TRIUMPHANT
IN
MOBILE BAY,
BY
WILLIAM PAGE,
AT
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway,
Between 13th and 14th sts.
Admission 50 cents; Season tickets $1. Tickets for sale at Mercantile Library, Astor-place, No. 59 Liberty-st., No. 72 West 34th-st., and the door.

SIG. CHIARINI'S
ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS
Has arrived from Havana.

THE MARINER'S FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY will have their annual donation visit and tea at the Home, on the grounds of the Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of June. [illegible], as usual, the [illegible] The twenty-second anniversary of the Society and [illegible] of the Asylum will be held at the same place, on THURSDAY, 21st June, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THERE WILL BE A MUSICAL, FLORAL and strawberry festival held THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, near Varick-st. Admission 25 cents, including refreshments. [illegible] for the benefit of the Sabbath-school. Come and help us in a good cause. All are welcome.

INSTRUCTION.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open, on Sept. 4, a boarding-school for boys on the shore of Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, N.Y. Parents who desire that their sons may enjoy the great [illegible] to C. D. MORRIS, No. 8 West 32d-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hour's ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE corner Bloomingdale Road and 83d-st., Prof. E. Pinandrie, Director. Complete classical, English and French literature, and scientific course. Boarding and day scholars; the latter taken to school and home. Circulars at the Institute, and at F. W. Christern's foreign bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE, 78TH-ST., first brown-stone house east of 3d-av.—French and English boarding and day school. Fall lessons begin Sept. 12, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

AT $20—BUSINESS COURSE.—PENMANSHIP, Arithmetic and Book-keeping lessons, unlimited; Commercial and [illegible], $5 to $10. PAINE'S Business Colleges, No. 62 Bowery and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1.
For circulars apply to the principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION—INSTRUCTION in penmanship, book-keeping, and business affairs at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. [illegible] No vacation.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS WANTED IN A PRIVATE Protestant family; one competent to teach the English branches, music, French and German to children from 5 to 12 years of age; unexceptionable references required. Apply to or address W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 273 and 274 Bowery.

YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT TO teach English, music, and rudiments of French and Spanish, desires to make an engagement for the Fall season [illegible] required. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CLASSICAL young man to go to Europe or elsewhere with a family, or as tutor in a gentleman's family, or with a gentleman as companion. Address G. R. D., Box No. 3,522 Post-office, New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
world-famous Extravaganza,
POCAHONTAS.
THIS EVENING
WILL BE PRESENTED
With New Scenery, New Dresses and New Appointments: New Representatives, New Jokes and all the Modern Improvements, JOHN BROUGHAM'S Original, Ab-original, Erratic, Operatic, Semi-Civilized and Demi-Savage Extravaganza, in two acts, being a Per-Version of Ye Trewe and Wonderfulle History of Ye Renowned Princess,
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE.
H. R. H. POW-HA-TAN I, King of the Tuscaroras—a crochety Monarch—in fact a semi-brave..........JOHN BROUGHAM
Capt. John Smith, the undoubted original, vocal and instrumental, in the settlement of Virginia, in love with Po-ca-hon-tas, according to this story, though somewhat at variance with his story..........J. C. Dunn
H. R. H. Princess Po-Ca-Hon-Tas, the beautiful and very properly undutiful Daughter of King Powhatan, married, according to the ridiculous dictum of actual circumstances, to Master Rolff, but the author flatters himself much more advantageously disposed of in the acting edition..........Miss EMILY MELVILLE
Previous to which the comedy by Fitz James O'Brien, entitled
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
GERALD FITZMAURICE.......JOHN BROUGHAM
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
SECOND WEEK OF THE
THIRD ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT
of the talented and popular
MR. DAN BRYANT,
in Irish Comedy.
THIS EVENING,
The performance will commence with Mr. John Brougham's beautiful and interesting domestic drama of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
With MR. DAN BRYANT in his wonderfully artistic characterization of TIM O'BRIEN.
Mr. Chas. Fisher..........as..........Tom Bobalink
Mrs. John Sefton..........as..........Mrs. Grimgriskin
Miss Rosa Cooke..........as..........Polly Bobalink
To conclude with the great Bryant Specialty, the successful dramatization by Mr. W. R. Floyd, of
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
With song, "Lanagan's Ball," and an Irish Jig.
Conah Rooney, with song..........Miss Rosa Cooke

SIG. CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,
WITH A GRAND TROUPE OF SPANISH EQUESTRIANS AND GYMNASTS, AND A SUPERB STUD OF ANDALUSIAN HORSES AND PONIES.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
SATURDAY, June 23, at 8 o'clock.
ELLE EST FOLLE,
Comedy in two acts, with songs, by Melesville.
LUCIE DI LAMERMOOR.
Burlesque on Donizetti's opera of the same name.
LA FEMME DOIT SUIVRE SON MARI. Comedy.
Ticket office No. 678 Broadway. (H. Dardonvilles.)

MISS BATEMAN.

A CARD TO MANAGERS.
Finding it essential to the completeness of my concerts during the forthcoming season, that I should proceed at once to Europe to secure first-class performers for the proper support of the superb artiste, Madame Parepa, I have placed the entire conduct of my daughter's business in the hands of that experienced dramatic manager, Mr. C. W. Tayleure, to whom all communications respecting MISS BATEMAN'S engagements for the ensuing year, will therefore be addressed by managers throughout the country.
H. L. BATEMAN.
HIGHLANDS, June 16, 1866.

MISS BATEMAN'S FAREWELL TOUR.
Miss Bateman will commence early in the Fall a farewell tour through the country, restricted to six or twelve performances in each of the principal cities. Managers wishing to negotiate will address the undersigned at Newton, Sussex County, New-Jersey.
JUNE 18, 1866. C. W. TAYLEURE.

SIG. CHIARINI'S
ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS
Has arrived from Havana.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL
WILL BE HELD IN
MARTIN'S MANSION HOUSE, SALTERVILLE, N.J.,
for the benefit of the
EPISCOPAL CHURCH (ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MISSION,)
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
June 21 and 22.
Doors open at 5 P. M. Admission, 50 cents.
Cars leave Jersey City every hour.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL WILL be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Seventh-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs. Tickets, 50 cents; can be obtained of the Committee or at the door on the evening. The following persons have kindly consented to be present and take part in the exercises: Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, Rev. W. P. CORBITT, and Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER, of Brooklyn.

A STRAWBERRY AND FLORAL FESTIVAL will be held by the ladies of the North Presbyterian Church at Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 20th and 21st insts. Tickets 50 cents, which include strawberries and cream; to be had at the door, or at Campbell's drug-store, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

THE LADIES OF THE MURRAY HILL Baptist Church will hold a Strawberry Festival in the chapel and tent, corner of 37th-st. and Lexington-av., on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 20 and 21. Tickets 50 cents, admitting both evenings.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL—FOR BENEFIT of St. Timothy's Free Episcopal Church, at Everette Rooms, corner Broadway and 34th-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, June 20, and 21. Music by Dodworth's Band.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY
PIANO-FORTE.
Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.
Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.
Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ;
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

MUSIC OF THE SEASON.
I LOVED HIM AT FIRST SIGHT, Romanza. Composed and sung by Mrs. John Wood in the play of the Three Guardsmen. Price 35c.
THREE GUARDSMEN WALTZ. Arranged by Thomas Baker, and nightly played by the orchestra of the Olympic Theatre. Price 50c.
WEARING OF THE GREEN, galop. By Thomas Baker. Price 35c.
IN PRESS.
BLUE EYES OR BLACK. Sung nightly by Mrs. John Wood, in the drama of Our Mutual Friend.
Copies sent by mail on receipt of price.
WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.
(Established 1829.)
A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail.
Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT,
which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"GEN. SCOTT'S FUNERAL March," composed by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, author of "Lincoln's Funeral March," which has become immensely popular; "Sunlight," (Polka Brilliant;) "I'll Marry no Man if he Drinks," and "Don't Marry a Man if he Drinks," as sung by little Effie Parkhurst with great applause; "Looking Forward," and the "Patter of the Rain," all by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst. Price 30 cents each; four for $1, mailed. Pianist in attendance to try the above pieces.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC, PUBLISHED BY FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, New-York.—"Organ Grinder Polka," introducing comic song of the Organ Grinder, 30c.; "Nine Pins Quadrille," complete calls and figures, 35c.; "L'Africaine Waltz," by D. Godfrey, containing all the principal airs of Meyerbeer's opera, by the composer of the celebrated Mabel and Guards Waltzes, 40c.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page.
HORACE WATERS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand pianos and organs to let low, or will be sold on monthly installments. T. S. BERRY, No. 583 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOPRANO FOR A concert party to travel: must sing English songs and ballads. Apply immediately to E. GRATTAN, No. 100 Sullivan-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BUTCHERS AND DROVERS.

Large and Spirited Meeting—The Butchers, Drovers and Yard-men Challenge the Board of Health to a Contest in the Courts—Unique Address—Belligerent Resolves.

In response to a circular bearing the signature of Mr. J. W. CLINCH, Secretary of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, calling upon the shop and market butchers of New-York and Brooklyn to meet at the Association's rooms, at the intersection of First-avenue and Fifth-street, about 300 butchers, drovers and yard-men assembled at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and organized by the election of Mr. JOHN M. SEAMAN as Chairman and Mr. STEPHEN CORNELL as Secretary. Mr. SEAMAN, on taking the Chair, addressed the meeting as follows:

GENTLEMEN: We are assembled to-day in consequence of the mysterious givings out in the daily papers that the Board of Health intend to remove the slaughter-houses (and consequently the butchers, for it is necessary that the butchers should live near their slaughter-houses,) from the City by the 1st of August next. [Mr. SEAMAN read the statement which recently appeared in the TIMES concerning the up-town and Communipaw abattoirs.] You will see that the Board of Health have kindly provided slaughter-houses for you, and will kindly permit you to use them or leave the City, just as you may see fit. And, gentlemen, we have come together to-day to say what we will do, and to prepare for the worst, and if it is deemed necessary, to take the proper measures to protect our interests and our rights. But, gentlemen, why is it that the Board of Health have selected out the butchers for their special attention? Why is it that their business is hampered in every way that can be devised or thought of in all its departments? Why is it, that improper and incompetent men are sent to their slaughter houses and to their stalls to seize their meat under the pretence of its being unhealthy, and why are they allowed to do it in the most rude and offensive manner? Why is it, that such unseasonable hours have been appointed for the driving of cattle, that it is almost impossible to conform to the order? I have no doubt that every butcher can guess the reason why. Is it not bad enough for a man to have his property unjustly and unlawfully taken before his eyes without being insulted in the bargain by these petty tyrants? And above all, by what right and under what pretence are calfskins that are worth $2 a piece, (as the President of the Board of Health, who is a tanner and courier by trade, well knows,) taken? Is it because they, too, are detrimental to the public health? And who, if I may be so inquisite, let me ask, is making a fortune out of these calf-skins? These are all proper and pertinent questions, and must, one day, be answered; for, as good-natured and patient as the butchers proverbially are, they are but men, and it is not to be supposed that they will always submit to these acts of tyranny and injustice. Nor are the butchers alone interested in this matter; for when the rights of one class of men are invaded the rights of every other class suffer. The poor man is particularly interested in this matter; for, in consequence of the Board of Health prohibiting the sale of young, or as they elegantly style it, bob-veal, that article has become so scarce and dear that none but the rich can afford to eat it; and I have yet to hear of the first person that has been injured by eating young veal. The German people prefer it to older veal. Now, gentlemen, the butchers do not claim any rights or any privileges that every other citizen does not possess and enjoy; but they do claim the same rights and the same privileges, and they do claim the right to carry on their business—a business not only lawful but indispensable—without its being hampered by arbitrary and unnecessary restrictions. But our good friends of the Board of Health appear to think that the butchers have no rights that they are bound to respect. They appear to think that the butchers are not fit to live in a civilized community; for the President of the Board, in his speech to the butchers in March last, said—and he took particular pains to impress it upon their minds—that the slaughter-houses, clean or dirty, nuisance or no nuisance, were offensive, and must and should be removed from the City. And Mr. ACTON, another member of the Board, on another occasion, said that two things were certain, namely: death and quarter day; but neither was more certain than that the butchers in a very short time would be compelled to leave the City. And similar expressions have been repeatedly made by other members of the Board in their public documents and in private conversation. So you will see that so far as the Board of Health is concerned, your fate is sealed and you must not expect any favors from that quarter. And if reports are true, the time is now fixed when you will be compelled, if you tamely submit, to leave your old homes and old associations! Now, gentlemen, where do our friends of the Board of Health propose to send us? Do they suppose that the people of Harlem, or of Westchester, or of Long Island, or of any other place, will allow what they themselves have proclaimed to the world to be an intolerable nuisance to be imposed upon them? Yes, strange and incredible as it may appear, they do expect that the people of these places will not only allow but will actually court the favor of having these "nuisances" quartered in their midst! Yes, these wise and consistent men do say, that although these things are a nuisance in the City of New-York, are detrimental to the health of the City, and depreciate the value of property, yet in the places named they would be an advantage and a blessing, and would enhance the value of property a hundred per cent.! Now, assuming that the people of these places will not look at these things in the same light that our friends of the Board of Health do, and will not have us among them, I would suggest to our good friends of the Board of Health, in that case, the propriety of placing us on some desolate island, where we cannot trouble or molest or make anybody afraid, and of erecting a monument thereon so high that it can be seen by every person passing that way, with these words inscribed on it: "Here, by special permission of the Board of Health, live the butchers of New-York, a proscribed race." In closing, Mr. SEAMAN offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Board of Health claim the right to regulate the business of the butchers; and *whereas*, they have laid down certain rules which, if not illegal, as we have no doubt they are, are arbitrary, tyrannical and unjust, and contrary to the spirit of our free institutions, and if carried out will be ruinous to our business; and *whereas*, they have appointed hours for the driving of cattle so unseasonable that it is almost impossible for us to comply with the orders, and as it is now given out that the further outrage is contemplated of driving us from the City by the 1st of August next, and if we do not take measures to prevent it, no doubt they will do so; and as we have no time to lose, and cannot too soon take the proper and necessary measures to protect our rights; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be appointed to employ counsel, the best that can be had, and to take any other steps which they may deem necessary to protect our rights, and that we pledge ourselves to furnish them with all the necessary funds to pursue any course, and to carry out any measures which they may see proper to adopt.

In seconding the resolution Mr. WILLIAM LALOR remarked that the Board of Health had seemed to regard the butchers as a class who had no rights which they were bound to respect. In the prohibition of the driving of cattle through the streets except at certain hours, Mr. LALOR saw the entering wedge for another order, which would be to drive the butchers to the new abattoirs which a company is erecting on the banks of the East River at the foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street. The Board will tell the butchers that they can transact their business more profitably in the up-town abattoirs than in their present slaughter-houses, and the reply to this may be that the Board has nothing to do with the butchers' private business arrangements. Mr. LALOR felt satisfied that at least one member of the Board of Health had pecuniary interest with the new abattoirs.

Mr. MCGREGOR—I have, unfortunately, contracted for the place wherein I slaughter animals, and must pay rent for it until May next, in any event; I have been twenty-three years in the business, and now understand that if I wish to continue in it, I must get a permit from the Board of Health; I feel sure that they would not grant me a permit to stay where I am, and I have not petitioned, nor shall I.

Mr. LALOR informed the meeting that Mr. ALLERTON and others of the yardmen had resolved not to ask permits at the hands of the Board of Health.

Mr. SEAMAN's preamble and resolution having been adopted without a dissenting voice, Mr. R. A. NOONEY proposed, and the meeting unanimously adopted, the following:

Resolved, That we, the butchers of the Metropolitan District, shall take no steps toward obtaining permits from the Board of Health until the decision of the Courts on the question.

The Secretary read the following heading of a paper which bears the signatures of about four hundred butchers, drovers, and yard-men:

We, the undersigned propose and offer to and will combine with each other to use our exertions and to contribute pecuniarily to test before the Courts and otherwise the authority of the Metropolitan Board of Health to pass ordinances to regulate or prohibit the driving of cattle through the streets of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; and also their power to pass ordinances to remove slaughter-houses, or prohibit their erection in said Cities; and the power of the police to carry out such ordinances.

The following named gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee to act for the meeting:

Charles Cooper,
Bryan Lawrence,
T. E. Broadway,
S. Schuester,
A. M. Allerton,
T. C. Eastman,
Joseph Jantzen,
John Harrington,
William Lalor,
Lemuel Valentine,
George Strauss,
Joseph G. Browning,
Barney Bartram,
Horatio Reed,
J. L. Stewart,
Henry Seaman.

Subsequently the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. JOHN M. SEAMAN, was added to the Committee, and it was ordered that the Committee meet at the rooms of the Association at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The City Divided into Twenty-one Assembly Districts.

This Board met at noon yesterday, Mr. SMITH in the chair.

The Special Committee on dividing the City into new Assembly Districts, as required by the recent act of the Legislature, presented their report, recommending that the City be divided into twenty-one districts, instead of seventeen, as at present.

Mr. WILLMAN said that according to the report the Sixth Senatorial District, having about 118,000 inhabitants, is to be allowed six Representatives, while the Fourth District, containing about 130,000 inhabitants, is to be allowed only four Representatives. He moved that this apportionment be altered.

The motion was lost, and the report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

Electro Magnetic Ruling-Machine.

A machine for ruling paper, the motor being electro magnetism, was exhibited yesterday at the office of Messrs. PELLETREAU & COLE, No. 61 Liberty-street. Quite a large number of gentlemen interested in the manufacture of blank books were present. Col. T. P. SHAFFNER gave an explanation of the *modus operandi*, and stated that no similar machine existed. It was perfect in all its parts, and would save the labor of half a dozen men.

To those who have never seen paper ruled it may be stated that the sheet of paper is placed on an endless band of cloth, above which are suspended the pens containing the ink. By means of a crank the band is made to revolve and the paper passes beneath the pens, which deposit the ink thereon. When this is done by hand the process is a very slow one, only about seven sheets being ruled per minute. By the electro-magnetic process, from thirty to forty sheets of paper can be ruled per minute, the ruling being much more regular than that done by hand. The paper passes beneath a circuit-brake, which closes and opens the circuit at the proper instant. The closing and opening of the circuit causes the pens to rise and fall, and thus the lines are ruled with the most perfect regularity. None of these machines are at present in use except in the establishment of Messrs. PELLETREAU & COLE, who, in connection with Mr. E. D. AVERELL, are the inventors of the apparatus.

Most of the gentlemen present, yesterday, expressed the opinion that the machine is a very valuable one, and must soon come into general use.

THE STRONG-BENNETT LIBEL CASE.

Examination of Witnesses for the Prosecution—Mr. Strong's Character Among His Constituents—How he Was Injured by Bennett's Publications.

A large number of witnesses were examined yesterday for the prosecution in the libel case of Senator Strong *vs.* George C. Bennett, of the Brooklyn *Times*. Most of these testified regarding the character of the complainant.

J. B. Saunders, sworn—I reside at Yonkers; I know Mr. Strong slightly; I am not a relative of his; I formed his acquaintance at Albany; I have been in the habit of attending the sessions of the Legislature at Albany for several years; have been interested in some bills every Winter; I can't tell what ones without thinking over the matter; I was looking after two or three bills every Winter; my name appears as one of the corporators in several railroad bills; I don't know who put it in; I never asked any one to insert it; I never had any transactions with Mr. Strong in reference to the passage of bills at Albany. [Mr. Saunders is the gentleman who the defence has represented as being a relative of Mr. Strong, and who represented that gentleman in several railroad grants.]

Edmund Driggs sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I am Collector of Taxes; I have known Mr. Strong over eighteen years; his general reputation previous to May, 1865, was varied, as is the case with all public men; he had some warm friends and some bitter enemies; throwing aside the remarks of politicians, his reputation was fair; at the City Hall and the primaries he had some bitter enemies.

Cross-examined—I suppose a person's character is best known by persons in the same business; Mr. Strong is a politician, and I suppose politicians best know his political history; some of them say that he is a shrewd manager and not altogether reliable; those he has defeated say so, and those he has aided say he is smart and honest; I think I have heard him spoken of in the bell-tower business; I think he went further in that than I should, and perhaps further than was proper; I think he went too far and made too long a lease; I have heard he was interested in the Ridgewood Railroad; he was one of the incorporators and favored it; I have heard much as to his management; he was considered a "business" man.

Mr. Jenks, counsel for the complainant, read a letter signed "Vindex," published in the Brooklyn *Times*, and an editorial article. The letter of "Vindex" censured the *Times* for its course in persistently assailing Senator Strong, while the editorial claimed that the course of the paper was justified by the Senator's action.

William W. Armfield, sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I am an Alderman of the city; I have known Mr. Strong 12 or 15 years; the majority of people whom I have heard speak of his character represent him as a worthy man; and from this information and my own knowledge I should say that his general reputation was good.

Cross-examined—I have heard many people speak well of him; I have had occasion to converse regarding him at times when he has been a candidate for office; I am not a politician, and previous to 1866 had not mingled with that class of people at all.

Senator M. H. Cole sworn—I reside in Albion, Orleans County; I have been a State Senator for two years; I knew Senator Strong at Albany; I never heard his integrity called in question until after the vote on the Central Railroad bill.

Cross-examined—I did hear a gentleman from Brooklyn, Mr. McMullen, question his character on that occasion; after that vote I heard his integrity questioned by people about the Senate on two or three occasions; I never heard it said that he received $10,000 for his vote on that bill; this railroad bill was up twice; I never had any conversation with Mr. Strong regarding the second bill; I was very much surprised at his vote on that bill.

Re-direct examination—Senator Folger is the only one I remember to have spoken with regarding Senator Strong after the passage of the Railroad Bill.

Cross-examined—I expressed to Senator Folger my surprise at Senator Strong's vote; he said that Senator Field had told him that Senator Strong was in a room where a large amount of money was paid for votes in favor of that bill.

J. B. Brown sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I am Superintendent of the Houston-street Ferry; I know Senator Strong; his reputation is very good.

Cross-examined—The few people I have heard speak against him were politicians and contractors.

Orrin M. Beach, sworn: I reside in Williamsburgh; I have known Senator Strong six or eight years; his general character is good.

Cross-examined: A large majority of reputable citizens speak well of him; ninety-nine persons in a hundred speak of him as a reputable citizen; I have never heard anything against him except such charges as have been published against him in the Brooklyn *Times*; I have heard that my name was inserted as a corporator in the Nassau Railroad franchise; I do not know that Mr. Strong had anything to do with that railroad; my name was also inserted in the Nassau Ice Company grant; I do not know that there has been any legislation in that matter; I do not know that Mr. Strong is interested there; my name was inserted in these grants entirely without my knowledge.

John J. Hicks, sworn—I reside in Williamsburgh; I know Senator Strong; his reputation is good.

Cross-examined—I have not heard much against him; I do not mingle much in politics.

Nathaniel Briggs, sworn—I reside in Williamsburgh; I know Senator Strong; his general reputation is good.

Cross-examined—I have heard one or two persons speak unfavorably of him.

Judge Greenwood, sworn—I reside in Brooklyn; I know Senator Strong; have been acquainted with him for seven or eight years; my opinions regarding him are formed from personal intercourse with him, and I cannot say what his general reputation is.

Daniel Maurer, sworn—I reside in Williamsburgh; I have known Senator Strong for ten years; I was an Alderman at the same time he was; his general reputation is good.

Alexander McDonnell sworn: I reside in Williamsburgh; I have retired from business; I have known Senator Strong nearly twenty-five years; his general character is good.

Cross-examination—I have heard people speak against him, but I know personally that some of the charges against him are false; I know that the charges against him regarding the bell-tower were false; the bell tower was a nuisance in the neighborhood, and he took an interest in having it removed; I do not know what that property was subsequently leased for.

Nicholas Wykoff sworn: I have resided in Williamsburgh for 60 or 70 years; I am President of the First National Bank; I have known Mr. Strong 25 years; his general character is good.

Cross-examined—I have heard Mr. Strong spoken of unfavorably in political times.

James Forrester sworn: I reside in Williamsburgh; I have known Mr. Strong seven or eight years; his general character is good; I think he is a much persecuted man.

Cross-examined—I have heard him called a tricky man; a good many people speak against him; most of the talk against him comes from the politicians.

Alfred Wright sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; have known Senator Strong for fifteen years; his general character is good; I am his physician.

Cross-examined—I have heard but few people speak against him; I have seen more printed than I have heard spoken against him.

Wm. H. Johnson sworn: I reside in Williamsburgh; I am a Minister of the Gospel; I know Mr. Strong; his general character is good.

Norris M. Warner sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I have known Mr. Strong for 19 years; his general character is good.

Cross-Examined—I think the persons who have spoken favorably of Mr. Strong in my hearing are as ten to one; I heard his reputation canvassed when he was a candidate for Senator; I recollect the Kent-avenue Bill; I wanted it passed; Mr. Strong never told me that he was going to defeat it; I supported Mr. Strong for Senator.

Samuel Graham sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I have been an Alderman and a Supervisor; have known Mr. Strong 12 or 13 years; his general character is good.

George M. Fox sworn: I reside in Williamsburgh; I am a lawyer by profession; I know Senator Strong; his character is good.

Cross-examined—I have been mixed up in politics some; I opposed Mr. Strong for Senator; was opposed to the whole ticket on which he run; I have heard some people talk against him on account of private transactions.

Levi Darbee sworn: I reside in Williamsburgh; I have known Senator Strong 25 years; his general character is good.

Cross-examined—Mr. Strong tried to get me appointed Postmaster in Williamsburgh; I formerly published the Williamsburgh *Gazette*; I formerly differed with him in politics, and may have published something against him before he went to California.

Henry A. Lefetra recalled: I have known Mr. Strong seven or eight years; in the political party to which Mr. Strong belongs there are two factions; in one of these his character is good, and in the other it is bad; outside of these party cliques his character is good; I have been employed on the Brooklyn *Times* in the editorial department; many articles have been published in regard to Mr. Strong unfavorable to his reputation; while there I was instructed to write against Mr. Strong; Mr. Bennett sometimes dictated articles of that kind, which he desired me to write out.

Thomas Moore sworn: I reside in Williamsburgh; I have known Senator Strong twenty-six years; his character is that of a moral, good citizen.

Mr. Pardon Kenyon sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I know Mr. Strong; his general character is good.

William M. Thomas sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I have known Mr. Strong five or six years; his general character previous to May, 1865, was good; since the publications in the Brooklyn *Times* there has been a great deal said against him.

Anthony F. Campbell sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I am United States Marshal for this District; I have known Senator Strong for nine or ten years; his general character is good; I never heard any reports against his character, except such as emanated from the Brooklyn *Times*.

Cross-examined—People have come to me and told me of these reports, and said they came from the *Times* office; that paper has abused almost every decent man in public life.

Sylvester N. Beard sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I have known Mr. Strong for twenty years; his reputation stands fair.

Alden J. Spooner sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I have known Mr. Strong upward of twenty years; prior to May, 1865, I never heard his character impeached; I should consider it good.

B. W. Wilson sworn: I reside in Williamsburgh; I was Alderman twice and Supervisor once; I know Mr. Strong; his general reputation is good.

Cross-examined—He once ran against me for Alderman, and beat me; I do not know whether or not I have said that I would not believe him under oath.

William A. Cobb sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I am President of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company; I know Mr. Strong; his character is good.

William G. Boggs sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I am connected with the publication of the *Daily Union*; I know Mr. Strong; his reputation is good.

E. W. Fiske sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I know Mr. Strong; his reputation before 1864 was good and I favored his nomination as a Senator.

Edward Diefendorf sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I know Mr. Strong; his character is good.

Walter S. Gove sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I have known Mr. Strong two years; I went with him to the Syracuse Convention; I never heard anything against him up to the time of the publication of the articles in the Brooklyn *Times*; previous to that it was good.

Cross-examined—I heard unfavorable opinions expressed regarding Mr. Strong at Albany; I was there trying to get two bills passed; I never tried to secure Mr. Strong's influence for these bills.

Aaron Smith sworn: I reside in Williamsburgh; I have known Mr. Strong about twenty-five years; as a politician his reputation is bad among his opponents and good among his friends; he is well spoken of as a legislator.

James McLeer sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I am City Auditor; I know Mr. Strong; his character is good.

Samuel B. Maddox sworn: I reside in Williamsburgh; I know Mr. Strong; his character is good; I have lived within a quarter of a mile of him for twenty years.

Gen. Philip S. Crooke recalled: I have known Senator strong for twenty-five years; I have been a Supervisor for twenty years; I know Mr. Strong; up to 1865 his general character was good; that article in the Brooklyn *Times* was used and prevented his renomination.

Cross-examined—On account of that article, intelligent people induced him to decline the renomination, because it would hurt the ticket; I know that that article was used by politicians to keep him off the ticket; the truth or falsity of the article had little to do in the nomination; the fact that such wholesale newspaper abuse was kept up in regard to Mr. Strong, decided his friends who run the political machine of his party to keep his name off the ticket.

The case was adjourned until 10 o'clock this A. M.

THE UNKNOWN DEAD.

Opening of the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital.

The Morgue, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, on the Bellevue Hospital grounds, having been completed, was yesterday opened for public inspection. It is modeled after *La Morgue* of Paris, and is designed and built in a manner reflecting great credit on the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. It supplies a want long felt in this City, and will undoubtedly be the means of restoring many unknown bodies to anxious friends or relatives. Heretofore, for want of such accommodation, bodies of persons unknown have necessarily been hurried off to Potter's field. When once consigned to the burial trenches of that place, their recovery was next to impossible.

It is astonishing how many die in this City of whom absolutely nothing is known; and it is a disgrace to the metropolis that until now no adequate provision has been made for their identification.

The Coroners under whose charge such cases first come have exerted themselves to remedy the evil. Application was made by them to the State Legislature and to the Board of Supervisors for the means of advertising such persons, but without avail; and it was not until a short time since that Councilman GEORGE H. MACKAY took the matter in hand, and procured an appropriation for that purpose. Since that time, (April 18,) thirty-five unknown bodies have been advertised in the TIMES and *News*.

The Morgue is a large, square apartment, well lighted from two sides. It has stone walls, and the floor, which is laid with tile, is some three feet beneath the ground level. On one side are arranged four show-tables, about three by six feet in size; from each table is an india-rubber tube, terminating in a vase, through which the Croton water constantly passes, and is distributed over the table. Behind the tables, on the wall, are rows of hooks. The bodies are here exposed to view, and by the arrangement spoken of are kept constantly showered with the water. The hooks are intended to hang the clothes of the deceased persons upon. A glass partition shuts off the tables from the rest of the apartment, and prevents any odor that may arise from the bodies escaping. Connected with the Morgue are offices for the Coroners, and a room for autopsies under their direction. There is also on the same floor an autopsy-room for the use of the hospital. The whole arrangement is admirable, and contrasts strongly with the miserably close, confined, dirty rooms before used for the same purpose.

THE MORTUARY REPORT.

Registrar Harris' Weekly Letter—Mortality in New-York and Brooklyn—Cholera—Instructions for the Sanitary Inspectors—Latest from Quarantine.

Registrar HARRIS sent in his usually interesting and instructive letter to Sanitary Superintendent DALTON yesterday, and is supposed to have made remarks therein concerning the six fatal cases of cholera which appear in the weekly mortuary table. But Dr. DALTON has felt constrained to expunge the cholera portion of the Registrar's letter, and the following is, therefore, all that can now be presented to the public as

DR. HARRIS' LETTER:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
BUREAU OF RECORDS AND VITAL STATISTICS,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

E. B. Dalton, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent.—SIR: The mortuary records for New-York and Brooklyn the past week exhibit unusual evidences of general health in these cities. Only 363 persons died in New-York, and of these there were 71 in hospitals and public institutions. The total mortality in Brooklyn was 101, which would be equivalent to but 17 7-10 to the 1,000 annually. The annual equivalent for New-York was 25 9-10, but by excluding the list of deaths in public institutions, as Brooklyn necessarily does, so far as the Kings County institutions are concerned, the mortality in our City last week fell below a death rate of 22 per 1,000 annually. This statement is made to you for the purpose of comparing with previous records, and with the latest reports from other cities. These are as follows:

The last week's mortality was less than the previous only 30, and less than our highest report in April by 109, and compared with the record of the past three years the decrease is 47, 87 and 43 respectively. The last week in May this year London had a mortality of 26 per 1,000 annual death rate, Edinburgh 27, Liverpool 40, Sheffield 37, Glasgow 29, and in Vienna the third week of May the rate was 37 per 1,000.

The special consolidated reports which are to-day submitted give ample proof of the fact that no epidemic is prevailing. Scarlatina caused 18 deaths, and typhus caused 13, of which 2 were in the Fourth and 2 in the Sixteenth Wards, the 11 others being in the few hospitals on Ward's and Blackwell's Islands.

ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar.

MORTALITY IN NEW-YORK.

The following table gives the number of deaths in this City during the week ending on Saturday, the 16th inst.

WARDS.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diarrhœal Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Foul Air Diseases.	Deaths by Accident.	Total.	Population—Census of 1865.
First	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	9,852
Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,191
Third	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3,367
Fourth	—	2	1	—	6	2	9	17,352
Fifth*	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	18,205
Sixth	—	—	—	—	2	1	11	19,754
Seventh	—	1	1	—	8	1	17	36,962
Eighth	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	30,098
Ninth	—	1	—	—	1	—	15	38,504
Tenth	—	—	—	—	3	1	14	31,537
Eleventh	—	—	3	—	5	1	29	58,953
Twelfth†	—	—	1	—	10	1	26	28,259
Thirteenth	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	26,388
Fourteenth	—	—	—	1	4	1	10	23,382
Fifteenth	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	25,572
Sixteenth	—	1	2	—	6	2	21	41,672
Seventeenth	—	—	1	—	7	—	31	79,563
Eighteenth	—	—	—	—	4	—	16	47,613
Nineteenth‡	2	—	13	—	30	7	67	33,945
Twentieth	—	—	1	—	3	1	17	61,884
Twenty-first§	—	1	—	—	4	2	23	38,669
Twenty-second	—	—	—	—	1	1	15	47,361
Total	2	6	23	1	100	23	363	726,386

* Includes 4 deaths in the New-York Hospital.
† Includes 12 deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals.
‡ Includes 67 deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospital.
§ Includes 11 deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.

The report of Deputy Registrar R. CRESSON STILES, M. D., of mortality in Brooklyn, during the week ending on the 16th inst., is as follows:

WARDS.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Foul Air Diseases.	Death by accident.	Total.	Population—Census of 1865.
First	—	—	—	—	3	6,128
Second	—	—	1	—	2	8,760
Third	—	—	—	—	1	8,890
Fourth	—	—	1	—	11	11,506
Fifth	—	—	—	—	7	17,820
Sixth	—	—	1	1	5	26,404
Seventh	—	—	1	—	3	15,968
Eighth	—	—	1	—	6	9,829
Ninth	—	—	1	1	10	23,443
Tenth	—	—	2	1	9	28,688
Eleventh	—	—	1	—	10	18,242
Twelfth	—	—	4	1	9	13,085
Thirteenth	—	—	1	—	1	17,791
Fourteenth	—	—	2	—	4	15,425
Fifteenth	—	—	—	—	—	11,449
Sixteenth	—	—	1	1	12	24,379
Seventeenth	—	—	—	2	5	10,284
Eighteenth	—	—	—	—	—	6,083
Nineteenth	—	—	—	1	3	8,055
Twentieth	—	—	1	—	4	13,980
Total	—	—	18	8	101	296,112

17.7 per 1,000 yearly rate.
Deaths from foul-air diseases 6 less than last week.
The Twelfth Ward was severely visited with cholera in 1854.

CHOLERA.

Many false reports were again in circulation, yesterday, and the assistant sanitary inspectors were kept on the run thereby. At No. 19 Mulberry-street, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON was taken ill in the morning, and at noon a physician was called. It being a marked case of cholera, intelligence was sent to Dr. DALTON. An inspector was immediately detailed, and at a late hour he returned to headquarters with the report that the patient was recovering. Last night Assistant Sanitary Inspector PURCELL reported the patient's death. Mr. SIMPSON was 29 years of age. The officers of the Board of Health have thoroughly disinfected the house. Cholera was also reported in Cherry, Mott, and Oak streets; but the reports had not been confirmed last evening. In the basement of No. 66 Cherry-street an unmarried woman of about thirty Summers was reported as having been taken down by cholera. She was found sitting up, with slight diarrhea, was well, but weak from want of proper food and nourishment. A good beef-steak, she said, and a couple of eggs would do her more good than all the physicians in New-York. The ceiling of the basement is so low that a man of 6 feet cannot stand up in it comfortably. This fact and the circumstance of the woman's owing the landlord a trifling rent bill, which he hoped to collect from the sale of her furniture in the event of her death, are supposed to have led him emphatically to deny that there was any sickness in the house. He knew that a survey of his basement by the Board of Health would result in its condemnation as a place of human abode, and hence he reluctantly admitted visitors.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Dr. DALTON has promulgated the following:

Sanitary inspectors and assistant inspectors will immediately investigate any case of supposed cholera reported to them at any hour by any officer of the Metropolitan Police. They will do what may be immediately necessary professionally, and will give instructions as to the proper methods of obtaining medical attendance from dispensaries, or if the case require it of gaining admission to hospitals, and furnish the necessary certificate. They will at once decide what is necessary in the way of disinfection, and if the parties be able to procure and employ the necessary articles themselves the inspectors will give them detailed instructions regarding the same, and make a reinspection of the premises six hours later to ascertain if said instructions have been carried out. In any case where the parties are unable to procure and employ the necessary articles, the Inspectors will at once apply to the nearest Police Station, and through the officer in charge telegraph to this office that disinfection is necessary at said premises, giving accurately street and number, room, &c. He will then reinspect after six hours, and ascertain whether the proper action has been taken. Every Inspector will promptly report his action to this office in person, by telegraph or in writing.

E. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent.

The Sanitary Police Report.

Capt. BOWEN G. LORD's report of the work of the Police Sanitary Company, for the week ending June 19, is as follows:

No. of complaints of nuisances received	536
No. of notices served for abatement	952
No. of nuisances abated under service of notice	549
No. of sinks and water-closets cleaned	437

REMOVED FROM CITY LIMITS.

No. of loads of night soil ... 1,796
Number of dead horses, cows, goats, hogs, dogs and cats and calves seized, "Bobs,"—151.
Unsound veal, mutton, beef and fish seized—7,010 pounds.
Number of barrels of offal—6,600.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

Mr. Manierre has upward of $1,000,000—Mr. Acton Hoists a Flag—The Gates shut down to-day—The Police Courts to be Crowded—Forms of Indictment.

At about noon, yesterday, Treasurer MANIERRE notified Mr. ACTON that he had received from licenses upward of a million dollars; and thereupon Mr. ACTON immediately ordered that the stars and stripes be floated over the police building. At the hour of closing business, yesterday, Mr. MANIERRE's account showed that 3,278 venders had taken out first-class or $250-licenses and paid therefor $819,500, and 1,807 $100-licenses had been delivered and $180,000 had been received therefor—the totals being 5,085 license papers delivered and $1,000,200 received. Of the $250-licenses, 2,514 are for this City, 679 for Brooklyn, and only 85 for the towns of Richmond, Queens and Kings counties; of the $100-licenses, 1,336 are for New-York, 399 for Brooklyn, and only 72 for the neighboring towns. Col. BARTRAM, Inspector of Excise, has passed 6,321 indorsed applications for license, and the Board has granted 5,953 licenses and delivered 5,085 papers, leaving in the Inspector's hands 868 licenses, probably representing 868 venders who have either been unable to raise the necessary $250 or $100 or have resolved, upon second thought, to retire from the liquor traffic.

Of this latter class not a few are grocers who have repented their petitions for license. A grocer of the Eighth Ward applied to Capt. DICKSON, some time ago, and was informed that he could get papers of recommendation whenever he would partition his store. He complied; but on Monday, after having expended $100 in alterations, he went to the Greenwich-street Police station and withdrew his application, saying that as he must employ a bar-keeper especially for the bar-room part of his business, and buy an extra refrigerator with extra ice, etc., etc., and pay in addition $250 for license, he feared that it might prove a speculation on the wrong side of his cash-book, and he had therefore resolved to demolish his partition and thrust his liquors out of the building. It is not improbable that hundreds of grocers have arrived at a like conclusion.

Since the last meeting of the Excise Board, the Police Captains, Mr. ACTON, Judge BOSWORTH, Supervisor WILLMAN, and others have indorsed three hundred and sixty-eight venders' applications, and these are yet to be acted upon by the Board. Police Interpreter STRAUSS was busy all day, yesterday, preparing lists of these venders and of venders whose license papers await their orders, and these lists were sent last night to the Police Captains, and are to guide them in their surveys of their respective precincts to-day. All of these venders' houses are to be passed over as though license papers were already duly posted behind their bars, and the landlords are, of course, to enjoy immunity from arrest.

But the dealers who have elected to sell liquors without license and abide the event, and those who have unwisely put their faith in the lawyers who have taught them that the Excise Law is a farce, are to be taken into custody if they expose liquors for sale or have liquors on their premises; and if, after the Police Magistrates dismiss them on bail, they repeat the offence of offering liquors or of keeping liquors for sale, the police will rearrest them, and perhaps close their doors. Hence an animated scene is anticipated in each of the four Police Courts. It is estimated that more than 2,000 unlicensed venders intend to open their bars as usual this morning, and that it will therefore become the duty of the police to make about 500 complaints in each of the courts, and thus give full employment to the eight Justices and their twenty-four clerks, from 8 in the morning down to 4 this afternoon.

Complaints against the persons who may be arrested, in the event of their committal for trial, are to be sent to District-Attorney HALL, who will prepare them for the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury, if the testimony be deemed sufficient, will return true bills to the Court of General Sessions, Recorder HACKETT presiding; and the accused are then to be arraigned for trial before Judge RUSSEL, in the same Court, on the first Monday in July, the opening day of the next term. The programme is understood to be, at present, that in each case the accused will demur. Then will come the argument of the demurrer at the General Term, not before October of November next, and the results must be awaited with patience, the Police, meantime, enforcing the law with due rigor.

The following is the form of indictment which District-Attorney HALL has prepared for such venders as the Police may take into custody to-day:

UNLICENSED MISDEMEANOR.

City and County of New-York, ss.: The Jurors of the People of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oath present: That ——, late of the —— Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York aforesaid, on the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the ward, City and county aforesaid, with force and arms, did then and there, within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, exclusive of the County of Westchester, willfully, unlawfully and maliciously, publicly keep one gill of wine, one gill of strong and spirituous liquors known as brandy, one gill of strong and spirituous liquors known as whisky, one gill of strong and spirituous liquors known as gin, one gill of ale, one gill of beer, without having been then and there licensed so to do by the Board of Excise of said District, to wit: pursuant to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York," passed April fourteenth, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, three-fifths being present, and being chapter five hundred and seventy-eight of the Session Laws of said State, passed in said year, and against the form of the Statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present: "That the said ——, late of the Ward, City and County aforesaid, on the day and in the year aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, did then and there, within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, exclusive of the County of Westchester, wilfully, unlawfully and maliciously sell one gill of wine, one gill of strong and spirituous liquors known as brandy, one gill of strong and spirituous liquors known as whisky, one gill of strong and spirituous liquors known as gin, one gill of ale, one gill of beer, without having been then and there licensed so to do by the Board of Excise of said District, to wit: pursuant to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York," passed April fourteenth, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, three-fifths being present, and being chapter five hundred and seventy-eight of the Session Laws of said State, passed in said year, and against the form of the Statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the People of the State of New-York and their dignity.

And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present: That the said ——, late of the said ward, city and county aforesaid, with force and arms, did then and there, within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, exclusive of the County of Westchester, wilfully, unlawfully and maliciously give away one gill of wine, one gill of strong and spirituous liquors known as brandy, one gill of strong and spirituous liquors known as whisky, one gill of strong and spirituous liquors known as gin, one gill of ale, one gill of beer, without having been then and there licensed to do so by the Board of Excise of said Excise, to wit: pursuant to the act entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York," passed April fourteenth, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, three-fifths being present, and being chapter five hundred and seventy-eight of the Session Laws of said State, passed in said year, and against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace of the People of the State of New-York and their dignity.

And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present: That the said ——, late of the Ward, City and County aforesaid, on the day and in the year aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, did then and there, within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, exclusive of the County of Westchester, wilfully, unlawfully and maliciously dispose of one gill of wine, one gill of strong and spirituous liquors known as brandy, one gill of strong and spirituous liquors known as whisky, one gill of strong and spirituous liquors known as gin, one gill of ale, one gill of beer, without having been then and there licensed so to do by the Board of Excise of said District, to wit: pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, passed April fourteenth, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, three-fifths being present, and being chapter five hundred and seventy-eight of the Session Laws of said State, passed in said year, and against the form of the Statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the People of the State of New-York and their dignity.

A. OAKEY HALL, District-Attorney.

The District-Attorney has prepared a form of indictment, slightly differing for the foregoing, for use against violators of the Sunday law, and a third form, of which the following is a transcript, for

MISDEMEANOR OF NOT CLOSING AT NIGHT.

City and County of New-York, ss.: The Jurors of the People of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oath, present: That ——, late of the —— Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, aforesaid, on the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the Ward, City, and County aforesaid, between the hours of twelve o'clock at night of said day, and sunrise of the day of morning immediately succeeding, having been duly licensed by the Board of Excise of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New York, exclusive of the County of Westchester, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquor within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York," passed April fourteenth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, three-fifths being present, and being chapter five hundred and seventy-eight of the Session Laws of said State, passed in said year, and licensed to sell and dispose of, then and there, all strong and spirituous liquors, and wine, and ale and beer, in quantities less than five gallons at a time, did then and there, with force and arms, within said District, willfully and maliciously omit, neglect and refuse, then and there, during the hours aforesaid, to completely and effectually keep closed his place, to wit, his store, then and there, at which he had been so as aforesaid licensed to sell and dispose of as aforesaid, and did willfully, unlawfully and maliciously keep said store then and there open to public access, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

A. OAKEY HALL, District-Attorney.

Sustaining the Excise Law—Meeting of Citizens.

A few citizens assembled last evening at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway, for the purpose of expressing their approval of the Excise Law. But little publicity had been given to the fact that the meeting was to be held for this purpose, and consequently the attendance was very small. The Chairman, Mr. D. T. DAVIE, called the meeting to order, and requested Miss BOUTON to sing that well-known song, "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the Boys are Marching," which she did in a most excellent manner, with piano accompaniment. Mr. DAVIE announced that it had been the desire of many persons in that vicinity to give expression to their opinions in regard to the Excise Law, and he regretted that sufficient notice had not been given to enable them to assemble on this occasion. He spoke of the good which had already been accomplished by this law, particularly on the Sabbath-day. He illustrated the results accomplished by citing several cases which had come to his knowledge, where men who had been in the habit of getting drunk every Sunday have been obliged to keep sober, and thus been restored to their families.

A series of resolutions, approving of the Excise Law, pledging support to the authorities in their efforts to enforce it, and denouncing Judge CORDOZA for granting an injunction to PAUL FALK, restraining the Excise Commissioners from closing his place on Sunday, were offered by Mr. BAKER and adopted.

The Chairman then introduced the Rev. W. H. BOOLE, who spoke for some time with good effect. He commenced by reading the preamble and resolutions adopted at the mass meeting of the opponents of the law, and then proceeded to criticise them and the speeches that were made on that occasion. He explained the working of the old Excise Law and what was contemplated by the new one. He contended that this is a God-fearing Government, and said it would not be possible for German atheists, or for any other people who had lost their God, to introduce among us their licentious and beastly customs. He concluded by saying that the question had got to be decided at the polls, and the good people, the God serving citizens, were ready for the issue. When that issue is made, he said, the rumsellers would find an army arrayed against them which would sweep them from our midst entirely.

Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY was next introduced, and although not announced as one of the speakers of the evening, and consequently not prepared, he interested the audience for a brief space of time. He announced his determination to sustain the Excise Law with all the energy of which he was capable.

Several very excellent songs were sung by Miss BOUTON and Mr. SEVOY during the evening.

THE SCHUTZEN CORPS.

Their Ninth Annual Festival—Its Observances, Prizes, &c., &c.

The New-York Schutzen Corps holds a high place in the esteem of the general public, and particularly of the German residents, who always attend in great numbers their annual festival. Many of the members of the corps belong to wealthy and influential business houses, and all are reputable citizens and estimable men.

The ninth annual festival began yesterday morning at Jones' Wood. The weather, though somewhat threatening, was on the whole propitious, the heavy clouds that swept lazily over the grounds serving as a pleasant shade from the intense heat which prevailed during the middle of the day.

The hotel and grounds, under the excellent care of Mr. BARNETT, are in excellent condition. Probably no public resort in the City furnishes so many fixtures and preparations for merriment and recreation as this, and as in former times we have deemed it fit to animadvert upon the conduct of certain parties there, it is but fair to say that under the present management there have been no troubles or disorders, but that everything works well, to the entire satisfaction of the people and the authorities.

Capt. H. D. BUSCH, the jolly commandant of the corps, was on hand as usual, and marshaled his well-drilled band into the turfed field with skill and a due regard to the proprieties of the occasion. After the usual marching and exercising, the members received their distinguishing numbers and proceeded to demolish the hated emblem of the cruel nations beyond the sea. The large double-headed eagle, so often described in the TIMES, with its gilt crowns, was fastened at the top of the support, and the members of the corps, standing at a distance of 175 feet, popped away with rare delight. The first shot was fired in honor of the President, the second in honor of the corps, and the third in honor of the Captain.

The prizes consist of an elegant gold medal, gold and silver watches, a silver tea service, rings, pins, &c., to the value of $500 or $800.

It need only be further stated that the customary jollifications, with lager, wine, dancing, shooting swinging and eating, occupied the hearty attention of the members and their friends, male and female.

The Ladies' Schutzen Corps followed the example set by their liege lords, and shot away for dear life in the gallery.

The dancing was hearty and merry as of old, and no trouble was caused or met by any member of the festive throng.

To-day the festival is to be continued; the shooting will be kept up until all that was part of the double-headed bird is shot away to flinders. On Thursday the member to whom is allotted the gold medal will be crowned and acknowledged "king," and the ceremony of coronation will be made as imposing and interesting as possible. Fifty young ladies having surrounded the fortunate monarch, will salute him and crown him with flowers, after which an address will be delivered by a pretty young Miss, "only 14 years old."

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

THEFT OF THREE GOLD WATCHES.

On Monday morning last CHARLES FLORENCE went into the jewelry-store of THOMAS D. LEAK, corner of John and Nassau streets, and inquired the price of various articles in the store. He, however, left without purchasing anything. Duirng the afternoon of the same day Mr. LEAK was engaged in the back part of the premises, and while there heard a noise in the front shop. On turning to see what occasioned it, he saw FLORENCE leaving the watch department, and as soon as he reached the door started up the street on a run, being pursued by Mr. LEAK. Several citizens, seeing the chase, and hearing the cry of "Stop, thief!" caught the fugitive and held him until Officer HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, came up and took him into custody. While pursuing FLORENCE, Mr. LEAK saw him throw away three gold watches, valued in the aggregate at $350, and they were picked up by him and others. The watches had been left in his store for repair. The prisoner was yesterday arraigned before the Court, when Mr. MARCUS F. FITZGERALD, of No. 65 East Broadway, testified that he was a clerk in the employ of the complainant, and corroborated the statements made by Mr. LEAK, stating also that he saw the watches thrown away and assisted in recovering them. On this evidence the prisoner was held for trial at the Court of General Sessions without bail. FLORENCE is 18 years of age, and a native of England.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

ROWDYISM IN LANDMAN'S PARK.

Sergt. BURNS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, while on duty in the neighborhood of Landman's Park, on Monday evening, saw a gang of young rowdies promenading in the Park. Not liking their appearance the Sergeant kept a bright lookout for their subsequent movements. After following the gang for a few minutes the officer saw the ruffians commence a furious attack upon Mr. SCHUMIRE and his wife CATHARINE, who reside at No. 114 Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn. While a portion of the gang continued the assault upon the husband the others attempted to violate the person of the wife. At this junction the Sergeant bravely dashed in among the ruffians and dealt several well directed blows with his service club, cleaning out the entire crowd and putting them to flight. Another officer coming up, he and the Sergeant succeeded in arresting the ringleader, JAMES MCDONALD. The prisoner was brought before the Court yesterday and was committed for examination. The Twenty-ninth Precinct Police are in search of the remainder of the ruffianly gang.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

VIOLATING THE HEALTH LAW.

Officer BURNS, of the Third Precinct, arrested HERMAN SCHWARTZ, Captain of the bark *Prof. Baum*, lying at Pier No. 23 North River, on a charge of having violated the Health Law, in discharging rags from his vessel. When brought before the Court Capt. SCHWARTZ pleaded ignorance of the law, which appearing to be the truth, he was permitted to depart with the understanding that he appear this morning and furnish bail for trial.]

SUICIDAL JUMP FROM A WINDOW.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday at No. 276 West Houston-street, over the body of FREDERICK JOHANNES, who committed suicide on Monday evening, by springing out of the second-story window of the above premises. From the evidence elicited it appeared that the deceased, who is a German, and 28 years of age, went to a picnic at Hamilton Park on Monday, returning home in a state of gross intoxication. So disorderly did he become that the other inmates were about sending after an officer, when JOHANNES started up and made a headlong spring through the window, carrying with him the entire sash. When he was picked up his injuries were found to be of so severe a character that death ensued soon after. The Jury found a verdict in accordance with these facts.

[Advertisement.]
"Are fully established as goods of high order."—Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy, and all of Burnett's manufacture.—*Chicago Tribune.*
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors for Burnett's Standard Preparations for the Toilet, &c.

[Advertisement.]
THE CROWNING GLORY.—Sovereigns should be well crowned, especially the sovereign people, including the beau monde. Many gentlemen think they are fittingly crowned by simply putting on a hat. Not always. But if they will purchase their Hats of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway, indisputably their crowning glory will be complete.

[Advertisement.]
Our neighbor "MAX" has ascertained that the climate of Mexico is not healthful to persons of his temperament. We advise him to settle on a farm in Jersey and take KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE regularly. The latter is sold everywhere at 25 cents per pound. Depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]
SHOES.—Ladies', misses' and children's boots, shoes and slippers, very neat, for pleasure trips. Special orders taken. Gents' and boys' boots in variety. J. F. WITHERS, No. 396 4th-av., above 28th-st.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Louisiana	June 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Helvetia	June 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	June 27	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	June 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	June 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Malta	June 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	June 20	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	June 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	June 23	New-York	Bremen.
Borussia	June 23	New-York	Hamburg.
FROM EUROPE.			
Germania	June 9	Hamburg	New-York.
City of New-York	June 13	Bremen	New-York.
Merrimac	June 13	Bremen	New-York.
Bavaria	June 16	Hamburg	New-York.
Bremen	June 16	Bremen	New-York.
Java	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS, WEST INDIES, &C.			
Eagle	June 20	Havana.	
Fung Shuey	June 20	New-Orleans.	
New-York	June 21	Aspinwall.	
Raleigh	June 21	New-Orleans.	
Geo. Cromwell	June 23	New-Orleans.	

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—Capt. J. F. Macomber, G. W. Miles, Miss Thayer, Miss Aitken, Jno. Pilsbury, Mrs. Sarah Nabb, W. L. Hay, A. Kingsberry, Benj. C. Truman, H. Staves, Major J. D. Terry, U. S. A., E. Sherman, C. B. Grant, A. J. Salina, J. F. Huber and lady, Mrs. C. H. Bernard, J. Brady, C. W. Page and lady, Dr. L. A. Willis, and others in the steerage.

JUNE 19—*In steamship The Queen, from Liverpool*—M. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Pile and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. McKay, Miss McKay, Mrs. Clara Hill, E. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Moore, J. W. Jones, Mr. Bullough, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hood, Mrs. Ann Butler.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—Gen. R. H. Smith and wife, 4 Misses Smith, Miss M. Douglass, Miss H. Darrell, L. Dill, Miss M. E. Dill, F. R. Dill, J. C. Tucker, A. Whiller, A. J. Synes, R. F. Dunscomb, H. M. Keniston, E. G. Childs, W. A. Fisk, Rosanna Smith.

In brig T. H. A. Pitt, from Bermuda—C. M. Allen, J. W. Young, J. Moore, Capt. Atwood, T. Rearman, G. West, O. Outerbridge, D. Higgs, Miss Bascom, Miss Allen, Mrs. Higgs and servant, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Cooper.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 29	Sun sets	7 34	Moon sets	12 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 10	Gov. Island	1 59	Hell Gate	3 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Malta, (Br.,) McCauley, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Thames, Swift, Alexandria, W. T. Remsen.

Ships Mary Whitridge, Cullen, Mystic, Salter & Livermore; Germania, (Pruss.,) Traube, Buctouchi, N. B., C. Luling & Co.; Marlborough, (Br.,) Campbell, Quebec, Snow & Burgess.

Barks C. V. Minott, Rogers, Mobile, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Col. James Scott, (Br.,) Dunton, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Co.; Sandy Hook, Gibbs, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Thos. Foulkes; J. Leighton, Leighton, Jacksonville, Peck & Church; Exile, Funchon, Demerara, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Fashion, (Br.,) Larkin, Ciudad Bolivar, Dallett & Co.; S. M. Newhall, (Br.,) Payson, Jeremie, via Bangor, Brett, Son & Co.; Louise, (Br.,) Clow, Charlottetown, P. E. I., R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners E. P. Benton, Jones, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; C. Lawson, Snow, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; Alethea, ——, Bahamas, I. B. Gager; Janette, (Br.,) Landers, Yarmouth, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; Dr. Franklin, Geer, New-Bedford, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Shannon, (Br.,) Roberts, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship The Queen, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, via Queenstown June 6, with mdse. and 380 passengers to National Steam Nav. Co. June 10, saw an Inman steamer bound E. 11th, lat. 48 38, lon. 27 45, passed a Bremen steamship, bound E. 16th, lat. 49 50, lon. 22 19, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound E.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 62 hours, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary. Had heavy southerly gales during the passage.

Steamship Perit, Delanoy, Savannah 75 hours, with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Steamship Evening Star, Delancy, New-Orleans June 12, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. A. Raynor.

Steamship Missouri, Loveland, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Starlight, Pedrick, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Bedell.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Clark, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to the Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Ship Spirit of the Deep, (of Liverpool,) Hewitt, Yokahama Feb. 16, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed Cape of Good Hope May 4, St. Helena 13th. March 8, lat. 18 S., lon. 109 07 E., spoke bark Chapman, from Rangoon for Hong Kong, 42 ds. out. 11th, lat. 5 29, lon. 108 14, Fr. ship Hendrick & Edward, from Macao for Havana, 10 ds. out. 12th, lat. 4 27, lon. 107 18, Br. bark Louisa Bragenton, from Yokahama for New-York, 29 ds. out. 13th, lat. 2 50, lon. 107 18, Br. ship Beltidwill.

Bark Ansdell, (of Cape Town, C. G. H.,) Lee, Algoa Bay 58 ds., with wool to Napier & Welsford. May 2, lat. 31 09 S., lon. 9 58 E., spoke whaling bark Rousseau, of New-Bedford, with 1,000 bbls. oil, bound to St. Helena, Cape Verde, Western Islands and home.

Bark Eliza Barss, Frith, of and from Bermuda 5 ds., with produce to J. N. Harvey.

Bark Vingolf, (Norw.,) Schmidt, Charant, France, 41 ds., with wine, &c., to order.

Bark Homeward Bound, (of Searsport,) Gilmore, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver.

Bark E. W. Cohoon, (of Port Medway,) Fancy, Martinique 16 ds., with sugar to F. S. Hirsch.

Bark Mary Rideout, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Murchie, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Florentin, (Hamb.,) Hagelstein, Hamburg 32 ds., with iron and 174 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had one birth and one death.

Brig L. W. Eaton, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Patten, Port-au-Spain, Trinidad, 19 ds., with molasses to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Independence, (of Arichat,) McNitte, Zaza June 4, with sugar to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Sarah Flagg, (of St. Christopher,) Matthews, Mayaguez, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Darrell & Nash.

Brig Excelsir, Cooper, of and from Bermuda 5 ds., with produce to McColl & Frith.

Brig Logan, Anderson, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to T. A. R. Webster.

Brig Aquila, (Ital.,) Corselli, Palermo 60 ds., with sugar to John E. Devlin.

Brig Isabel Beaurman, (of Castine,) Curtis, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Covell, of and from Bermuda 9 ds., with produce to Middleton & Co.

Brig B. S. Coles, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lane, Cardenas 8 ds., with molasses to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Good Will, (of Nassau,) Roberts, Harbor Island 8 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. John Crooker, Low, Jacksonville 9 ds., with timber to Peck & Church.

Schr. A. C. Austin, (of Boston,) Willacart, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Maria Jane, (Br.,) Maloney, St. Andrew's, N. B., 6 ds., with timber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Pioneer, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) Foster, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Lamartine, Roberts, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Boston, ——, Philadelphia, for Salem.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—At sunset, W. S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 19—Arr. barks Helen Maria, from Sierra Leone; Fannie Matilda, Havana; brigs Jacinto and Mecosta, Cienfuegos; Prentiss Hobbs, Cardenas; Caprera, Sagua; L. M. Merritt, Trinidad.

Also arr. brigs M. Shepard, from Truxillo; Mary, from Trinidad.

Spoken, &c.

Abd-el-Kader—Fr. ship, bound S., May 22, lat. 2 40 S., lon. 30 25 W.

Ewing—Br. ship, bound S., May 21, lat. 4 24 S., lon. 28 18 W.

Estella—wh. schr., of Provincetown, Snow, with 170 bbls. black fish oil and 10 of sperm, June 13, lat. 32, lon. 74 02.

Groswell—ship, stndg. N., June 12, lat. 27 19, lon. —.

Hero—Br. ship, from Madras for London, April 19, lat. 29 48, lon. 33 30.

John—schr., from Cardenas for Philadelphia, June 8, lat. 29, lon. 68 32.

Jos. Weir—bark, steering S. E., June 17, lat. 38, lon. 68.

Lady Palmerston—ship, from Calcutta for Liverpool, April 24, lat. 35, lon. 25.

Rio Janeiro—Hamb. bark, from Singapore for Falmouth, 53 ds. out, April 27, lat. 35 22, lon. 23 15.

Veteran—ship, from Rangoon for Liverpool, 63 ds. out, April 29, lat. 35 50, lon. 22.

Foreign Ports.

At Zaza, June 4, brig Aura, King, for New-York, ldg.; schrs. Ellen Linton, dischg.; Moses Bramhall, (3-masted,) for New-York, ldg.; was struck by lightning while lying at anchor in the harbor, damaging main and mizzenmasts; E. H. Whitler, from Aspinwall, just arr.

At Cape Town, C. G. H., April 22, wh. schr. Charles Colgate, of New-London, shipping home oil; Br. brig Picadilly, for New-York, ldg.; brig Silvery Wave, for Boston, do.; bark Saxon, for New-York, do.

At Mayaguez, P. R., June 4, brig Machias, for New-York next day; brig Caroline and schr. Virginia Price, for do., ldg.

IMPORTANT
FACT.
GOLD IS GOLD.
THE
VERDICT
OF THE
FASHION MAGAZINES
AND
Opinions of the Press
UNIVERSALLY DEMAND
J. W. BRADLEY'S
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THE LATEST STYLES
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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE HOBOKEN RACES.—SECOND DAY WEDNESDAY.
FIRST RACE—HURDLE RACE.—Purse $400, two-mile dash over eight hurdles. Six entries.
Zigzag, 165 lbs.; *General Williams*, 160 lbs.; *Nightlock*, 135 lbs.; T. B. Read's mare, 115 lbs.; *Roscoe*, 135 lbs.
SECOND RACE—Premium of $350 for all ages, two and a quarter mile dash.
Mr. J. S. Watson enters b. g. *Captain Moore*, 6 years.
Messrs. Bowie & Hall enter gr. c. *Richmond*, 4 years.
Mr. J. Kernan enters ch. g., aged, pedigree unknown.
Col. McDaniel enters b. m. *Lady Blessington*, 4 years.
Mr. M. H. Sanford enters ch. f. *Earring*, 4 years.
THIRD RACE—HOBOKEN STAKE.—Sweepstake premium $300, for three year olds; mile heats.
Col. McDaniel enters ch. f. *Enchantress*.
Mr. M. H. Sandford enters b. f. *Dot*.
Mr. Morris enters ch. f. by *Prophet*, dam *Barbarity*.
Trains run from the foot of Chambers-st. to the Course at 9:15, 10 and 11:45 A. M., and 12:15 P. M. Returning, leave Race Course at 4:05 and 5:35 P. M. Stages run from Union Hill to the Course.
Pools sold each day, on the Course, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Messrs. SOMERINDYKE & ARMSTRONG, and every evening at 8 o'clock, at the Florence Saloon, corner of Houston and Broadway, by Dr. UNDERWOOD.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL IN THE Allen-st. M. E. Church will be continued THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. The exercises will be varied with good speaking, good singing, &c. Tickets 50 cents each for the entertainment. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

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